

The Saturday News

Vol. IV

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909

No. 25

NOTE AND COMMENT

The reading of the Hansard report of the debate on the charges against Hon. Mr. Pugsley confirms the opinion that was expressed on this page two weeks ago. The Minister of Public Works made a very clever defence, taking full advantage of all the weaknesses of the presentation of the other side of the case, and making it clear that in the interests of fairness, it will be necessary to wait for further investigation before pronouncing final judgment. A recent article in the St. John Globe, edited by Senator Ellis, who is a veteran Liberal newspaperman of New Brunswick and was appointed to the Upper Chamber by the present government, should serve to prevent open-minded Liberals from rendering a hurried verdict of acquittal. Mr. Pugsley, in his speech, strongly attacked the personnel of the commission, the report of which formed the basis of the debate in the Commons. At its head is Mr. Justice Landry, who was severely criticized by the Toronto Globe. To the latter, its St. John namesake now makes a spirited reply. In view of the difficulty of getting an opinion from New Brunswick on the matters at issue, from a source that can lay any claim to being unprejudiced, it is well worth while reproducing a considerable part of the article from the Globe:

"The statement of the Toronto Globe that 'this gentleman who masquerades as a Judge is found at every election competing with the political parties for a nomination' is very wide of the truth. At one election several years ago there was talk among the Acadian people of endeavoring to secure the most eminent man of their race in the Maritime Provinces to go back to Parliament. And this was based upon the idea that with a French-Canadian leader in parliament an Acadian could be a most effective representative. How that talk originated, how much there was of it, what negotiations if any, there were with Judge Landry we do not know. Nothing came of it. In all human probability if Judge Landry had seriously thought of the matter he could easily have secured a nomination, and entered parliament as a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is true he was, when he was in parliament in former days, a Conservative, but it is nothing surprising to see men change their political sides, and Sir Wilfrid would hardly have disapproved of it if it gave him an adherent. However as we have said, nothing came of it. We do not even know that Judge Landry was personally consulted in the matter. At any rate it is of no importance at this juncture. The Toronto Globe's article seeks to convey the idea that Judge Landry is an indeliberately wicked person, and to do that it naturally goes heavy into misrepresentation. Its article overreaches itself. Judge Landry sat for years in the House of Assembly in this province, and became a member of the provincial government. He discharged important public service honorably, and acted with great discretion in an important crisis. He went to the House of Commons and there had a most excellent reputation; and his conduct upon the bench reflects credit upon himself and his race.

"A great many people in the Upper Provinces assume that the central railway inquiry was entered upon to injure Mr. Pugsley. It was not brought about for any such purpose. It was brought about because of the widespread feeling of dissatisfaction in the province at the way the affairs of the railway were managed or supposed to be managed. There was a strong belief that an examination into those affairs might disclose the truth, and let in light upon transactions which the public could not understand, without regard to who might be effected. Political feeling in the matter had grown so strong that it brought about the defeat of the government and the fall of a Premier (Mr. Robinson) in no way connected with it. Mr. Hazen was compelled by the insistence of the public opinion of this province to make the enquiry. The publication of the evidence before the Commission has been a day to day in the press, astounded the people. This journal has often expressed the opinion that it would be in the public interest if Judges were not appointed on commissions of this nature. But governments have not yet adopted all the ad-

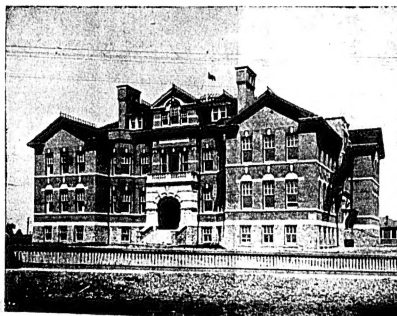
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SUB DIVISION

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lished utterances of the leaders make decidedly interesting reading:

Bruce Glasier, M.P., editor of the Labor Leader, which claims to be the true and faithful organ of the Independent Labor party has resigned his editorship because 'the Graysonites, the Blatchfordites, the Secularites, the dilettanti, the Social Democrats, the militarists enlivened me from every point of the compass—all because the Labor Leader would not turn from its straight I.L.P. course, and would not haul down its flag of socialism and labor in order to run up their 'jolly rogers' and other devices on its mainmast.'

The stalwart Blatchford in the Clarion calls Keir Hardie a Mahatma, and asks whether he is 'a sacred fetish or a mere man,' and suggests that 'the movement insists upon his behaving like a gentleman.'

The New Age, with which the young Socialist firebrand Victor Grayson, M.P., is connected, or has been, for drops and changes are frequent and rapid among the brethren, says that 'if Mr. Keir Hardie is not careful he will be forgotten as the founder of the I.L.P., and only remembered as its wrecker.'

Justice blandly remarks that Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., 'is trying to lead the Labor party into the Liberal camp,' and adds fraternally 'evidently our friends are getting anxious and hungry.'

with the course that Canada has decided to adopt, a course which commends itself to the rank and file of both parties. The leading Conservative paper in Alberta, the Calgary Herald, for instance, makes this reference to Lord Charles' speech:

The opinion of so great an expert should modify the somewhat hysterical utterances of a section of the Canadian press which has been urging hasty and expensive action upon the Dominion government and has charged with supineness and even disloyalty any whose views were not as extreme as its own. The calm discussion of these problems is more useful than the spontaneous offering of assistance based on sentiment rather than judgment and which may prove even unwelcome to the authorities in charge of imperial affairs. That reforms are needed in the land and sea forces of the British empire seems evident. That any permanent plans for re-organization must include the principles of co-operation and assistance by the outside portions of the imperial family is admitted. That when such plans are fully formulated Canada will assume her share of the burden with cheerfulness and energy may be taken for granted."

The report that negotiations are under way between the governments at London and Washington with a view to dividing the work of policing the seas is, if well founded, the most important intelligence that has been communicated to the public in many long years. Briefly, the suggested arrangement is that the United States should look after the Pacific, and Great Britain the Atlantic. That both economy and efficiency would thus be served needs no demonstration while such an alliance between the two great English-speaking nations would give the greatest possible impetus to the cause of international peace. If the two cabinets can succeed in establishing it, each member may be assured of a permanent place in a universal hall of fame.

The determination of Governor elect Joe Brown of Georgia to be inaugurated in a simple and democratic manner is the subject of widespread discussion across the border. The West Point Herald, which supported Hoke Smith, the retiring Governor, in the primary, exclaims:

"If Brown is going to institute a new order of things, then we take back our adverse criticisms and bid him goodspeed in the glorious work. . . . We thank God we had an opportunity to vote for Joe Brown. Of all the horrifying d—d foolism it is this pompous display and liquor drinking demonstration over the inauguration of our high officials and also at other times."

The Madison Advertiser comments as follows: "The inauguration of Gov. Brown comes off on June 28. Two years ago from this date Hoke Smith took the oath of office in a blaze of glory. It was a most impressive occasion. Solomon in all his glory could not have been ashamed of this grand pageant, with the Hon. Hoke as centerpiece. Gov. Brown's day will be a little different. He will have very little ceremony at his inauguration. If the day be fair he will walk; if not, he will ride on the street car to the Capitol. And when there he will take the office, shuck his coat and go to work. Everything will be simple, short and sweet and purely democratic."

The two ways of doing things are always bound to have their supporters. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of pure reasonableness, there is little doubt about the superiority of Joe Brown's method. But the mass of people like a display and need it to impress certain facts on their minds. Ceremony and form will not be eliminated for a long while yet.

A mass of matter relating to the Mackenzie River basin, which should prove of great value in making the possibilities of that great country better known to the outside world, has just been issued by the Department of the Interior, under the editorship of Captain E. J. Chambers (Continued on page 12)



COL. CRUICKSHANK

Of Col. S. B. Steele's successor at Calgary the Canadian Courier has this to say:

"Col. Cruickshank has gone west to take charge of Middle District No. 13, stationed at Calgary. This is a long way from the scene of most of the Colonel's interest—for that was mainly along the Canadian frontier north of the great lakes. As a military writer he has done more to place on record the memorable and eventful tales of the frontier wars than any other living—or probably dead man. He has written almost a score of articles and books about the war of 1812. His chief business in life has been indeed with the quill rather than the gun; but he is good at both. As a civilian he was a newspaper man; hence his writing; though his choice of a war subject must be set down to his love of the battlefield. He was born in the Township of Bertie in the County of Welland, not very far from many of the scenes which he has portrayed in his writings. He was educated partly at St. Thomas, but entered Upper Canada College. In civil life he managed to accumulate not a few honors. He was Reeve of Fort Erie, and Warden of Welland County; Inspector of the Fort Erie House of Industry and Clerk of Division Court.

the overthrow of privilege. They are invariably its worst enemies and unless they are kept down it can make no progress. We find them everywhere. They could never accomplish anything of permanent value themselves and those who are in a position to do so they invariably accuse of selling out the cause to somebody else, pursuing them, in Mr. Wells' telling phrase, with 'the proverbial spite of the impotent.'"

A reader writes to ask us to quote at greater length what Lord Charles Beresford had to say on the question of imperial defence in the address to which reference was made last week. It was delivered at the Australian banquet in London on May 21. He called upon the colonies to build their own cruisers to protect their trade routes and to be available for the imperial navy in time of war. The proposal of individuals colonies to provide battleships would not really help. If they would begin with cruisers, in which as regards fighting efficiency all nations are deficient, they would be doing the greatest service to the motherland and could eventually perhaps expand their navies by building heavier ships. He urged that it was time to dispense with the term colonies. The dominions should be called nations. If the Canadian nation, the South African nation, the Australian nation and the New Zealand nation were cemented together for defence the empire could laugh at the rest of the world.

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Home and Society.

Continued from page 8
suite, had chance of the tea-table and Mrs. J. D. Harrison, in most becoming mauve painted net and smart chapeau in the same tones, served the ices while Miss Ferris, Miss Pace, Miss Matheson and Miss Mercer assisted.

The guests numbered among them the prettiest and smartest women in town, which means incidentally that the tea was a huge success.

It has been left to Poona to discover a ball-room novelty. This is the employment of limelight in certain dances. The most fascinating effects are simply gained by turning out all lights and switching on different colored limelights over the heads of the dancers. Thus a waltz danced in imitation moonlight is said to be a thing of dream, and the cotton with rainbow lights is ravishing.

Mrs. Joseph Morris will receive on Tuesday, June 1st and not again until the autumn.

Mr. James Bulven and Mr. Percy Babbit of Gagetown, N.B., are guests at Government House.

Madame Thibaudau and Mrs. Jack Anderson were the hostesses of a most enjoyable tea at the links on Wednesday, when quite a merry party of men and women went the rounds, later dropping in for tea on the Club House verandah. It was a heavenly day, if anything a trifle warm, and the tea and refreshments were more than usually appreciated, now having a little the smack of forbidden fruit, which entre nous, women take to more than a little naturally.

As the Musical and Dramatic column is dealing at length with "Patience" it will become me to take the words out of the editor's mouth. There can be only words of praise for Miss Jean Forsythe and those who so ably filled the various roles, and I am sure the M.D. editor will do them each and all justice. For myself I shall have to content myself with tendering a fellow quill-pusher the heartiest congratulations on the success of her work.

Miss Elsie Stokes was the bright young hostess of a most enjoyable tea party on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Gibbs were the hostesses of the first tennis tea of the season which took place a week ago last Saturday at the Club room, when a number of enthusiasts were present to enjoy a game with a bit of the social beverage, hospitably dispensed at the end.

The very delightful vocal recitals given by Miss Edith Miller and her eleven company on Thursday and Friday nights of last week, were splendidly patronized from a social point of view, quite everyone one knew being present on either the first or second night. On Thursday I noticed His Honor and Mrs. Bulven with Major Thibaudau acting as aide, and Madame Thibaudau and Miss Babbit in their party well up in the front rows. Mrs. Bulven was beautifully frocked in palest green satin a la Directoire, with a corsage knot of gold and green satin flowers and was looking bright and well. Incidentally speaking of the Mistress of Government House I may mention that her presence at a private tea the same afternoon, was due to an arrangement made with the President and secretary of the Ladies' Hospital Aid to accompany them with Miss Edith Miller to the tea afore said. As most people are aware, with the exception of official affairs the Mistress of Government House does not attend any social functions as it would be impossible for her to attend some and not all.

Another Bal Poudre given by the Westward Ho Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire has gone down into history, making the third event of a like nature to the credit of the Chapter. There he dances and dances at the Capital each winter, but the premier ball of the year invariably turns out to be that of the 24th of May, when women in powder and patches, and men in either military uniforms or with some distinguishing mark to adorn them, make such a picture of youth and beauty

with a loyal touch thrown in, as marks the occasion in the eyes of the public, as a something set apart from the ordinary run of balls and dances.

And each year the ball goes with a better swing as these getting-to-be past-mistresses in the art of giving them profit by the experience of the last. Friday's proved this beyond a doubt. The floor was better, the music (after the piano arrived) more sprightly, the supper better and the sale of dances more comfortably and artistically appointed than ever before. If the lights went out for a space, and courages broke down in the mud, if it "did" rain torrents, and the thunder and lightning did behave in shocking fashion, it was not the loyal Daughters' fault. In so far as human forethought and hard work could bring about success, that result may safely be said to have been more than attained, and the fact that the horses for the ambulance will profit very little, if at all, from the evening's entertainment, is due solely to the fact that it was a terror of a night when no one but Edmontonians would have put in an appearance at all, at all.

Virtue is said to ever have its reward, and those who were brave enough to breast the elements said it was worth while having done so, to see the great ball with its quantities of red, white and blue twirling, its waving flags, and the joyfully artistic and comfortable sitting-out room at the entrance end. Here poudre beauties and their cavaliers soon disposed themselves, making a picture more suggestive of a brilliant state drawing-room than the rendezvous of a large public dance.

High above the orchestra stand at the far end the emblem of the Order gleamed softly, at either side the Union Jack and British Ensign, while on the floor of the ball, the crimson regimental uniforms made brilliant splashes of color. Intermingled with the Red Coats were soldier lads in blue, the youth and beauty of the womanhood of the Capital, making a toute ensemble not soon to be forgotten.

It is not my intention to go into particulars of the many lovely frocks worn, sufficient to mention the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. H. C. Wilson, who wore a rich toilette of black net over handsome embroidered silk with an exquisite rose point berthe; Mrs. Cross who had on a lovely pink Charnesse frock with silver gauze and embroidery; Mrs. W. E. Lines, who looked exceedingly handsome in her beautiful white satin wedding gown; Mrs. Benson of Wetaskiwin in a striking black lace gown, and Mrs. H. L. Miller in rich robe of baby linen lace.

The Orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Turner, furnished the inspiring music, and a committee of the Daughters had the excellent supper in charge.

Special mention is due Mr. Masters of the Masters Piano Company for his kindness and courtesy in having a piano sent to the rink in time for use by the orchestra after the first number on the programme at Friday's dance. Through a misunderstanding, no instrument had been arranged for. When it is recalled what kind of a night it was the character of the service thus rendered will be appreciated.

Dr. McIntyre M.P. and Mrs. McIntyre returned to Strathcona from Ottawa this week.

Hon. Frank and Mrs. Oliver are leaving shortly for Edmonton. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver will spend the summer in England.—Ottawa Free Press.

A host of good wishes and congratulations are speeding across the river to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Marriott on the arrival of a little son on Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Graydon, Third street, will receive on Tuesday, June 1st, for the last time until October.

De Grants appreciate the fact that many of the best people of the city have called to consult them and as this is not honest. Could anything be fairer? No money accepted in advance. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Private parlors, 132 Jasper Ave. W.

The Farmer of the Future

(Continued from page 11)
parent, that instead of rabid antagonism without thought it may pay the farmer, the railway man and the elevator man to get together and talk matters over with each other, instead of each one staying the other side of a fence sucking his thumb; or looking at his opponent with angry eyes speechless, neither understanding the other's point of view while each is trying to make it more difficult for the other to live. So both create an economic waste or loss to themselves and to the country in which they both operate.

The broader knowledge that the farmer requires should enable him better to appreciate the other man's position and still be better able to take care of his own. A true study of nature's forces shows that we are all necessary to each other

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Mr. Justice Landry was the only member of the judiciary on the commission, his colleagues being a bank manager and a merchant. The non-judicial commissioners could not enter on their duties with the same prestige as the judge and would be bound to drag him down to their level. Certainly no judge should have such a case delegated to him and be associated with any but judges.

In the second place, no judge, who had been active in politics, before going on the Bench should have been chosen. If he had been, no matter how conscientiously he went about his work, he was bound to lay himself open to the charge of being prejudiced. In the Gamey case in Ontario, the Liberal government of the day chose as commissioners Chief Justice Falconbridge, who had been an active Conservative, and Chancellor Boyd, who was never a politician, both of whom were, however, Conservative appointees. They were abused from one end of the province to the other by Mr. Gamey. If this happened to them, in the inflamed state of partisan feeling, how could a judge who had been an active Liberal before his appointment, have escaped.

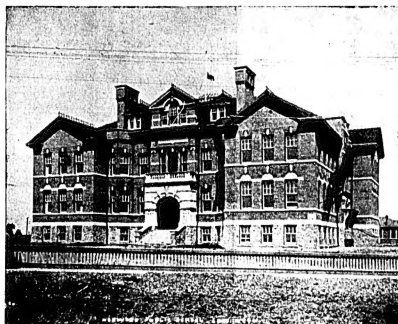
Mr. Justice Cassels' finding has fortunately met with a different reception. This is probably due to the fact that the leader of the Opposition at Ottawa is a man of good sense and patriotic instinct and would not lend his countenance to such a campaign against a member of the judiciary has had been carried on in other instances. But besides this, we must note that Mr. Justice Cassels was never prominent politically while his appointment was approved of on all sides as purely a recognition of legal eminence.

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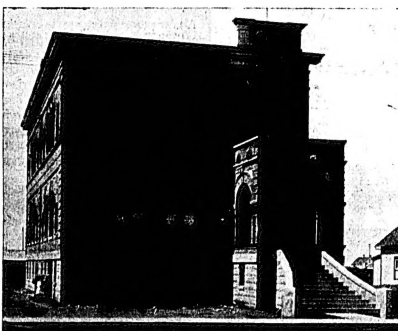
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How Edmonton is Looking After Its Future Citizens

Two Recent Additions to the City School Buildings



Norwood School, showing the building in the rear which it replaces.



The new separate school on Kinistino Ave.

The new military head for Alberta



COL. CRUICKSHANK

Of Col. S. B. Steele's successor at Calgary the Canadian Courier has this to say:

"Col. Cruickshank has gone west to take charge of Middle District No. 13, stationed at Calgary. This is a long way from the scene of most of the Colonel's interest—for that was mainly along the Canadian frontier north of the great lakes. As a military writer he has done more to place on record the memorable and eventful tales of the frontier wars than any other living—or probably dead man. He has written almost a score of articles and books about the war of 1812. His chief business in life has been indeed with the quill rather than the gun; but he is good at both. As a civilian he was a newspaper man; hence his writing; though his choice of a war subject must be set down to his love of the battlefield. He was born in the Township of Bertie in the County of Welland, not very far from many of the scenes which he has portrayed in his writings. He was educated partly at St. Thomas, but entered Upper Canada College. In civil life he managed to accumulate not a few honors. He was Reeve of Fort Erie, and Warden of Welland County; Inspector of the Fort Erie House of Industry and Clerk of Division Court.

lished utterances of the leaders make decidedly interesting reading:

Bruce Glasier, M.P., editor of the Labor Leader, which claims to be the true and faithful organ of the Independent Labor party has resigned his editorship because 'the Graysonites, the Blatchfordites, the Secularites, the dilettanti, the Social Democrats, the militarists enfiladed me from every point of the compass—all because the Labor Leader would not turn from its straight I.L.P. course, and would not haul down its flag of socialism and labor in order to run up their 'jolly rogues' and other devices on its mainmast."

The stalwart Blatchford in the Clarion calls Keir Hardie a Mahatma, and asks whether he is 'a sacred fetish or a mere man,' and suggests that 'the movement insists upon his behaving like a gentleman.'

The New Age, with which the young Socialist firebrand Victor Grayson, M.P., is connected, or has been, for drops and changes are frequent and rapid among the brethren, says that 'if Mr. Keir Hardie is not careful he will be forgotten as the founder of the I.L.P., and only remembered as his wrecker.'

Justice blandly remarks that Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., 'is trying to lead the Labor party into the Liberal camp,' and adds fraternally 'evidently our friends are getting anxious and hungry.'

H. C. Wells, the well-known novelist, who recently resigned from active membership in the Fabian Society, has been criticizing Socialist leaders in an article written for the Christian Commonwealth. He says of Bernard Shaw:

"Shaw in matters political, as in matters educational, is a perverse eccentric; a wit with an outstanding genius for contrast and surprise, a gross sentimentalist in cynic's motley, adorable as a friend, hopelessly tiresome as an associate." "Grayson," he says, "has all the levity of youth, added to an instability that will last his lifetime. He may do all sorts of things in the world, but practically he will never be anything but a nuisance to his own side."

Nor is Robert Blatchford one of Mr. Wells's idols. He writes him: 'He strikes me as touchily vain and excitable; a shy, obscure man over-praised for his valiant roaring I don't believe in him. I have watched all these men pretty closely during these last few years and I do believe there is a strong ingredient of the proverbial spile of the impotent, in the wrecking tactics they have pursued.'

That Mr. Wells' connection with the Socialist propaganda has been a source of great strength to it in the past everyone who has watched the movement will admit and such criticism, as he launches out in, is bound to be telling. Men of the character that he describes are the curse of every movement that has to do with the liberalizing of legislation and the overthrow of privilege. They are invariably its worst enemies and unless they are kept down it can make no progress. We find them everywhere. They could never accomplish anything of permanent value themselves and those who are in a position to do so they invariably accuse of selling out the cause to somebody else, pursuing them, in Mr. Wells' telling phrase, 'with the proverbial spite of the impotent.'

A reader writes to ask us to quote at greater length what Lord Charles Beresford had to say on the question of imperial defence in the address to which reference was made last week. It was delivered at the Australian banquet in London on May 21. He called upon the colonies to build their own cruisers to protect their trade routes and to be available for the imperial navy in time of war. The proposal of individuals colonies to provide battleships would not really help. If they would be engaged in fighting efficiency all nations are deficient, they would be doing the greatest service to the motherland and could eventually perhaps expand their navies by building heavyships. He urged that it was time to dispense with the term colonies. The dominions should be called nations. If the Canadian nation, the South African nation, the Australian nation and the New Zealand nation were cemented together for defence the empire could laugh at the rest of the world.

This is sufficiently in line surely

with the course that Canada has decided to adopt, a course which commends itself to the rank and file of both parties. The leading Conservative paper in Alberta, the Calgary Herald, for instance, makes this reference to Lord Charles' speech:

"The opinion of so great an expert should modify the somewhat hysterical utterances of a section of the Canadian press which has been urging hasty and expensive action upon the Dominion government and has charged with supineness and even disloyalty any whose views were not as extreme as its own. The calm discussion of these problems is more useful than the spontaneous offering of assistance based on sentiment rather than judgment and which may prove even unwelcome to the authorities in charge of imperial affairs. That reforms are needed in the land and sea forces of the British empire seems evident. That any permanent plans for re-organization must include the principles of co-operation and assistance by the outside portions of the imperial family is admitted. That when such plans are fully formulated Canada will assume her share of the burden with cheerfulness and energy may be taken for granted."

The report that negotiations are under way between the governments at London and Washington with a view to dividing the work of policing the sea is, if well-founded, the most important intelligence that has been communicated to the public in many a long year. Briefly, the suggested arrangement is that the United States should look after the Pacific, and Great Britain the Atlantic. That both economy and efficiency would thus be served needs no demonstration while such an alliance between the two great English-speaking nations would give the greatest possible impetus to the cause of international peace. If the two cabinets can succeed in establishing it, each member may be assured of a permanent place in a universal hall of fame.

The determination of Governor elect Joe Brown of Georgia to be inaugurated in a simple and democratic manner is the subject of widespread discussion across the border. The West Point Herald, which supported Hoke Smith, the retiring Governor, in the primary, exclaims:

"If Brown is going to institute a new order of things, then we take back our adverse criticisms and bid him godspeed in the glorious work."

We thank God we have an opportunity to vote for Joe Brown. Of all the horrifying d—d follies it is this pompous display and liquor drinking demonstration over the inauguration of our high officials and also at other times."

The Madison Advertiser comments as follows: "The inauguration of Gov. Brown comes off on June 28. Two years ago from this date Hoke Smith took the oath of office in a blaze of glory. It was a most impressive occasion. Solomon in all his glory could not have been ashamed of this grand pageant, with the Hon. Hoke as centerpiece. Gov. Brown's day will be a little different. He will have very little ceremony at his inauguration. If the day he fair he will walk; if not, he will ride on the street car to the Capitol. And when there he will take the office, shuck his coat and go to work. Everything will be simple, short and sweet and purely democratic."

The two ways of doing things are always bound to have their supporters. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of pure reasonableness, there is little doubt about the superiority of Joe Brown's method. But the mass of people like a display and need it to impress certain facts on their minds. Ceremony and form will not be eliminated for a long while yet.

A mass of matter relating to the Mackenzie River basin, which should prove of great value in making the possibilities of that great country better known to the outside world, has just been issued by the Department of the Interior, under the editorship of Captain E. J. Chambers (Continued on page 12)

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FACT FOUR

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 \$6000,018 according to the Govern-
 ment Standard of Disclosure), while at
 the date of the last published Govern-
 ment Report the ten Companies before
 referred to had an aggregate deficit or
 impairment of capital amounting to
 \$403,945.

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THE LOUNGER

"There are only seven poets in the
 world," says a scientific investiga-
 tor, "and they can be found in the
 dock, the river, the sea, the air, the
 ground, the sky, the water, the earth."
 "What do you mean?" asked the
 investigator. "I mean," said the
 poet, "that there are only seven poets
 in the world, and they are the ones
 who are springing something new on
 the world."

Medicine Hat is still using bad
 language regarding the reputation
 given its weather. Here is a staid
 bit of editorial comment from the
 News:

"Even the Canadian edition of
 Collier's Weekly has caught the silly
 idea of knocking Medicine Hat on
 the weather question. Just about
 the time we think we have all the
 Medicine Hat weather facts killed
 off, some dotty journalist rises up to
 discuss this theme from a batty
 standpoint."

To make matters worse, a Medicine
 Hat poet has felt compelled to
 break into a whole page of news-
 paper poetry in defense of the city's
 glorious climate.

"There are many points about our
 machine," the agent was saying,
 "that you don't find in typewriters
 usually. For example, the whole
 line, as you write, is visible—by the
 way, have you ever had a visible
 typewriter in your office?"

The manager looked absent-mindedly
 at the bronze-haired young
 woman with the green gown, who
 was hammering away industriously
 on the morning correspondence in
 the outer room.

"Visible!" he said. "We have
 one that's more than visible—she's
 conspicuous!"

By the conspiracy of a compositor
 and a proof-reader, a serious writer
 was made to say that there was in
 Western Canada "a fine esprit de
 corps." There are those who will
 say that the revised version comes
 the closer to the truth.

AT THE TERMINAL.
From Harper's Weekly.

They tell you a story in Quebec of
 a man who was coming one winter
 morning, down the long flight of
 stone steps leading from the upper
 to the lower town. The steps were
 covered with ice. The man slipped,
 and started bumping down the long
 flight, on his back, feet foremost,
 with incredible velocity. Just as he
 began to gain speed he struck an old
 lady who was carefully picking her
 way downward. She fell plump
 upon the unfortunate man and held
 her seat through his dizzying flight
 until he stopped with a bump at the
 end of the long journey. He was
 bruised and his clothing was almost
 stripped from him. The woman
 retained her seat, holding on with
 frantic grasp and breathing heavily.
 "Madam," said the man with grave
 politeness, "you'll have to get off
 here. I don't go any further."

A drummer dropped into the office
 of his customers.

"Anything in my line today?" he
 asked as he surveyed the proprietor,
 who had grown old at his work.

"No," was the reply, "and what's
 more, I'm going to sell out and go to
 the coast. I can't stand this climate."

"I don't think so. How old do
 you think I am?"

"Well, about seventy, I should
 judge."

"Seventy?" was the answer. "I'm
 eighty-six."

The salesman picked up his grip.
 "It took you a long while to discover
 you couldn't stand the climate," he
 said.

"This isn't an Edmonton story, but
 it has an Edmonton application."

This story is going the rounds of a
 Torontonians of convivial habits,
 which, while it may not be true, is
 nevertheless a good one. It is said
 that some time ago he was in Mon-
 treal and had a royal good time
 with two or three friends in that
 very hospitable city. One man he
 had taken a particular fancy to.

In parting he said:
 "I live with my aunt, but she is a
 good sort, and I want you to come
 up to Toronto. No matter whether it's
 day or night, come up and see me
 whenever you are passing through
 Toronto. Here's my address."

A few weeks later the friend
 found himself one evening in Tor-
 onto, and feeling someone decided
 to pay a call on the Torontonian.

He called a coupe and drove to the
 address that had been given to him.
 Ringing the door-bell he enquired of
 the kindly-faced old lady who an-
 swered the summons:
 "Does Mr. A. live here?"
 "The old lady peered out into the
 night and, discerning the coupe
 waiting by the curb, said with a sigh:
 "Yes, bring him in."—Toronto
 Saturday Night

Sir Boyle Roche has reappeared in
 the flesh and if you ask him, believe it
 is both as an Irishman and a politician
 that he does so.

A well-known Edmontonian, re-
 cently back a trip to the West
 Indies, going by way of New Or-
 leans. To a group of friends last
 week he was describing the outing.
 "And did you go down the Missis-
 sippi?" said the twentieth-century
 Sir Boyle, whose acquaintance with
 the Father of Waters goes back
 many years.

"Oh, yes, we took the train. The
 other way was too slow."

"Yes," came the rejoinder. "I
 suppose the railways have taken the
 wind out of the sails of the steamers,
 all right."

Garden Notes

PLANTING ROSES.

In planting rose bushes be sure the
 hole is deep and wide, so that the
 roots may be well spread out. Set
 the plant in a pall of slightly warm
 water while the hole is being dug,
 as the roots are probably dry, espe-
 cially if it hails from a bargain coun-
 ter. Put some well rotted manure
 in the bottom of the hole, then some
 soil and set in the plant, working the
 soil carefully among the roots with
 the fingers. When about half the
 earth has been put in fill up the hole
 with water twice, then put in the
 rest of the earth and press down
 firmly. The rose tree should be well
 cut before planting to three or four
 short, strong stems. It should be
 planted with the bud two inches
 below the surface of the soil.

AGAINST INSECTS.

Plant insects, like any other nuis-
 ances, should be taken in time. A
 gardener when asked how soon rose
 bushes should be syringed to keep
 them clean replied: "Before the
 leaves appear." The following little
 table may be serviceable in suggest-
 ing remedies for certain kinds of
 pests:

Plant lice	Tobacco water
Plant bugs	Clean water
Red spider	Soapy water
Mealy bugs	Tobacco water
Green hollyhock bugs	Tobacco water
Aphis on sweet peas	Pyrethrum
Green lettuce worm	Pyrethrum
Rose slugs	Heliothrips
Cabbage worm	Pyrethrum

SEED OF THE VIOLET.

The common wild violet affords
 one of the most remarkable illustra-
 tions of the care and apparent fore-
 thought of nature in preserving a
 species. As everybody knows, the
 violet grows in the shade, in pas-
 tures, woods and fields where the
 grass is abundant and long. It
 comes up early in the spring and
 flowers at a time when the grass is
 most abundant and succulent. Of
 course it is liable to be cut down by
 the scythe, but much more likely is
 it to be bitten off by grazing ani-
 mals.

The violets that come in the spring
 either do not seed at all or very
 sparingly, so that if the plant relied
 on its spring flowers for seed it
 would probably perish off the earth
 in a very few years.

But in the late fall the plant bears
 another crop of blossoms that are
 never seen save by the professional
 botanist. They are very small,
 utterly insignificant in appearance,
 and grow either just at or below the
 surface of the ground. These are
 the flowers which produce the seeds
 for the next season. The flowers on
 long stems blooming in spring are
 only for show; the hidden flowers
 are for use, and the number of seeds
 they bear may be judged from the
 ease with which a wild violet bed
 spreads.

When the seeds are ripe the pod
 explodes, scattering them to a con-
 siderable distance, often to ten or
 twelve feet from the parent plant, so
 that in spite of its boasted modesty
 the violet not only takes care of
 itself, but becomes a troublesome
 aggressor.

PERENNIALS.

It is not too late to start peren-
 nials that will remain in your garden
 and be a joy for years to come.
 When the garden is well stocked
 with perennials, arranged so that
 some one or the other will flower
 each month of fine weather there is
 an ever ready succession of flowers

on hand in the garden that can be
 also cut for the house. Besides this
 there is not the constant anxiety of
 getting the garden started in the
 spring, or so much worry about seeds
 not coming up or putting out seed
 plants.

PHLOX

Of course there are annuals we
 cannot do without, and it is as well
 to freshen up the pansy bed with
 new varieties, though we doubt if
 such really charming effects can be
 obtained with mixed colors as keep-
 ing the colors apart or massed.
 Those who have not any perennials
 could be starting some phlox which
 makes a great showing, white,
 scarlet, blood purple, pink, roses and
 vermilion scarlet, etc. Separate
 colors, planted in separate beds,
 make a grand showing. They can
 be grown from seed, or plants can
 be purchased and set out.

OTHER KINDS.

Some of the hardy chrysanthem-
 ums will come up year after year
 in Alberta when grown from seed
 and are very satisfactory. The
 hardy perennial daisies form regu-
 lar compact bushes and are good
 year after year, yielding a profu-
 sion of blooms which can be cut
 week after week. The perennial
 sunflower is very satisfactory but
 should be confined as to its roots
 with boards, or else planted in a
 rough box, as the roots have a knack
 of running and spread over more
 ground than is required. One or
 two plants set out soon will make
 a patch and will soon yield enough
 for most of the neighbors, and go on
 year after year. The flowers are
 of just a nice size for cutting and are
 double.

HARDY POPPIES

A new perennial poppy is being ad-
 vertised, a fine poppy producing freely
 when established thriving best in
 cold localities. The flowers are large
 and pure rich yellow. The Oriental
 poppies are beautiful and are hardy
 perennials of many colors, and when
 once established good for years.
 And we must never forget the Ice-
 land poppy, the first in spring and
 always lovely.

The anemone is more or less of a
 fixture when started and is to be
 had in many colors. The delphinium
 is always worth a trial and the golden
 glow we must include in our list.

PAEONIES

When we come to paeonies then
 another large field is open to us,
 for these gorgeous flowers require
 comparatively little care and can be
 started from seed, but possibly the
 best way is to obtain a few good
 plants then makes divisions or cut-
 tings from these later. They run
 in different colors such as white, light
 pink, rose, crimson, purplish red
 and white with yellow centre. I
 should advise most of our readers
 to obtain a good collection of paeony
 plants and set them out in the fall,
 as this method is recommended by
 paeony specialists. The paeony is
 such a sure thing, so beautiful and
 fragrant that it should find plenty of
 room in our garden and would be an
 everlasting joy, and if a variety of
 paeonies are started they will bloom
 constantly at intervals and can be
 handled by most of us and are not at
 all difficult. A fork full of long
 manure, straw or hay thrown on the
 crown in the fall will preserve them
 through the winter.

Why do not some of our enterpris-
 ing people try some hardy grapes
 which have been successfully grown
 by Mr. Jos. Pavne of Mountain View
 in Southern Alberta close to the
 Rockies at an elevation of 4000 feet
 or over above sea level.

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I have a letter beside me from a "Bachelor" in which he takes exception to a recent article of mine dealing with a woman journalist's "defense of Florence Kinrade." Perhaps it would be as well to publish his letter first. It runs as follows:

Dear Peggy:—Your recent article on a "Defense of Florence Kinrade" interested me somewhat and I take the liberty of writing you my opinion which does not quite agree with yours.

"First I am an unmarried man, have travelled a little and made somewhat a study of the female sex and feminine characteristics. I wish to emphasize this last word as we all know that no two women have the same temperament and necessarily have different qualities more or less pronounced or tempered according to education, environment, parentage and prenatal influences.

"I met, some years ago a lady somewhat of the description of the young woman in question and I shudder to think of her being on the witness stand, hounded and cross-examined, forced to admit things and circumstances utterly untrue, which she might or might not contradict the next minute; cursed or blessed with a brilliant, vivid but altogether unstable imagination, religious, vivacious or melancholy, tender-hearted and beautiful and withal a kleptomaniac.

you may go on and on but in the end what is it, but lying pure and simple, nothing more.

I know I am woefully behind the times, if I weren't I would be quite content to call a spade a shovel, but murder with me is murder, falsehood and deceit what the names signify. The leg of a table and the leg of a human being are still legs all limbs to the contrary. I don't care a rap for all your criminal experts and alienists in the world, plain common murder will always remain crime pure and simple, as it was when our forefathers sought less excuses and "extenuating circumstances" and faced facts.

In an article in "World Wide" I read only yesterday, I came across the following significant sentence:

"The tendency today is to deny that there is such a thing as black—that is evil—at all, for, it is argued, the apparent darkness is but a shadow thrown by heredity or environment, for which the individual soul is in no way responsible; doctrine which, though probably started as a laudable extension of charity, has now led to such a blurring of black and white that all sense of color is in danger of being lost."

If you will hark back, my friend, to your own boyhood you will prob-

Young Albertans, No. 10

Photo by Burk



Frankie Chas. Morgan, Kennedy Street. Aged 1 Year

"If Florence Kinrade is of this class, and I believe from what evidence I have seen and editorials on the same subject, that she is, I pity her, I pity her more than I can express, and as for slang, which appeared in her letters to her home and not for public examination or publication, what preciseness can you expect from a maid of 17?

Sincerely yours.

A BACHELOR.

Dear Bachelor.—Many thanks for your letter. You will excuse me if I smile a wee bit over its preamble: an ordinary every-day smile including yourself, and no, a malicious or saturnine one, but you ARE a dear. Now, who but a very young, UNMARRIED man would even after a Methuselah's life of study, ever claim to have fathomed so much as one complete mood of my own charming illogical sex?

Quite right and granted there are no two of us alike. A good thing too if you ask me. But, dear boy, how does that affect the question at issue?

We are all different; as I said, quite true. Each the product of a peculiar train of circumstances such as environment, education, parentage, etc. And yet when did you ever hear such a very, very foolish theory enunciated, that we shall each act up to a different code of morality. For instance, you have a predisposition to not speaking the truth, your friends and you may call that circumstance by a thousand fancy names, may go back and find that your father and grandfather before you had the same failing; you call it an inherited dislike to plain speaking, an antipathy to stating the simple facts of a case, and

ably recollect that your father had the sad habit of calling things by their right names and acting accordingly. If you told a lie, it WAS a lie, no fond parent stepped forward to offer the excuse of an over-lucid imagination.

Father caned you. Today he would only probably mutter, "Clever Boy!" You stole your neighbor's apples; and if he caught you at it he called it just that—"stealing." At the present time they term the same thing "a predisposition for appropriating what doesn't belong to you." Sometimes courts of law catch bank managers at it, and such phrases as "temporary loan," etc., flow trippingly from counsel's tongues, but some of the old-fashioned Judges still call it "stealing" and down goes the B. M. to serve his sentence with Slippery Pete.

Passing on to the specific instance you quote of a "vivacious, religious, brilliant, vivid girl, who was nevertheless a kleptomaniac." I hardly follow your argument. "Forced to admit things and circumstances utterly untrue, which she might or might not contradict the next minute." What do you mean?

It seems to me that whether a "kleptomaniac" or no, no one need admit what isn't so, and I'd like to see any lawyer or anything else try to make me.

Florence Kinrade evidently set out to falsify or throw her interlocutors off the track in the first instance, and as one must always tell another lie to cover up the first, it was inevitable that with her very strange history she would soon become enmeshed in such a tangle as to make any escape impossible.

(Continued on page 12)

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WITH THE INVESTOR

The bank statement for April, just recently issued, does not indicate any marked change in the business conditions as compared with March. The deposits payable on demand totalled \$207,668,631, as compared with \$200,848,984 in March while the notice deposits amounted to \$150,450,722, as against \$155,626,844. The reserve stood at \$75,607,676, which was practically the same as in March, while the circulation was something over one million dollars less. On the credit side of the account the variations between March and April are slight. Short loans in Canada total \$50,213,970, as against \$48,911,736, while call loans elsewhere stood at \$114,493,570 against \$117,550,035; the current loans totalled \$524,168,988 as against \$520,109,936, and the total assets for April stood at \$1,025,015,613 as against \$1,018,370,211; while the total liabilities were \$841,585,930 as against \$833,461,485.

The international money markets have been quiet and devoid of any new features of importance. The Bank of England rate is unchanged at 2 1/2 per cent. In the London market, call money stands at 1 per cent; short bills 1 1/2 per cent, and three months bills the same. Rates on the continent are as follows: Bank of France 3 p.c., the Paris open market 1 1/8 per cent, while at Berlin the Imperial Bank of Germany continues at 3 1/2 p.c. rate and the Berlin market rate is 1 1/2—Commercial.

Edmonton bank clearings for last week totalled \$387,074 as compared with \$329,771 for the corresponding week last year. The increase over last year's total is 33 per cent.

At the office of the building inspector two building permits were taken out aggregating \$5,900. C. G. Searth took out a permit for the erection of a residence on James street to cost \$2,700 and H. N. Lane one for a \$3,200 residence on the same street.

The contract has been let for the modern apartment house to be constructed at the southeast corner of Sixteenth street and Victoria Avenue, and which is to cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 and is being erected by Mr. Rene Le Marchand. Mr. Chas. May has obtained the contract and work has commenced. The new building will be four stories high with a basement, and will contain 48 suites of rooms, ranging from two to seven rooms in each with the addition of a kitchen or bathroom.

Calgary has now a grain exchange or soon will have for incorporation papers have been granted to the Calgary Grain Exchange, Ltd., of Calgary, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars divided into shares of \$1000 each. The provisional directors are L. P. Strong, A. B. Campbell, Robt. D. Aiken and P. J. Bergeron of Calgary, and L. W. Henderson of Winnipeg. The company has been granted all the powers usually given to a grain exchange.

The once hostile Steel and Coal shares are getting so chummy that they go up together nowadays. During the late unpleasantness they never spoke as they passed by, and if one advanced the other fell, and vice versa.

Though various letters are appearing regarding the annual report, the common stock displays strength, perhaps on the intimation that if the financing plans are successful dividends will be resumed. Scotia sold up to 14-1/2.

The real estate men of the city



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are wearing smiles as business is pretty good with values creeping up. The weather has been better the last few days, in fact ideal for building operations and the sound of the hammer and the saw are again conspicuous and promiscuous. Strathcona is also doing well in the real estate line, and as the University plans progress and gather was there is a strong incentive to invest in residence property in that burgh. Building all over Edmonton and Strathcona is pretty well distributed, some of it going on in all quarters. Country real estate is also moving.

We clip the following in regard to the Old World: "London, May 25.—Optimism, the real thing, which is willing to back itself heavily, reigns in Europe this week. Even the grumblings of the budget victims and the lurid threats of the French strikers are unable to suppress or discourage it.

"The truth is that pessimism has exhausted itself and that reaction was bound to come. Long years of political crisis and sociological upheavals have lost, for the time being at least, their power to excite financial and commercial enterprise in check.

"The result is that, after fourteen years of steady depression, the London Stock Exchange and the Continental bourses also have witnessed a genuine boom within the last few days such as has been unknown since 1896.

"This sudden return of public confidence is largely a psychological movement. There is more idle capital in England to-day than perhaps ever in its history. It is widely dispersed, chiefly among the middle classes, who have been waiting for years for conditions that make investments attractive. Their patience is now exhausted, and the uses to which their savings are being put are significant."

The success achieved by the Pay-as-you-enter type of tram car, which was adopted by local street railway men, has been little short of remarkable.

A report just completed shows that as many as 3,152 of the regular type of the Pay-as-you-enter are now in operation on the lines of the different Canadian and American cities. In addition to the many companies already using the new style of car a number of others have already secured the necessary license to use them and intend placing them in service just as soon as they can be secured.

As an indication of just how popular this new type of car has been it may be stated that the Chicago railways has 400 now in operation and 200 more in course of construction, while the Chicago Street Railway Company now has 650 of the cars. In New York the Third Avenue R. R. now has 450 of the cars, while the Metropolitan Street Railway now has 300 of these cars. Some of the other American companies using them are as follows:

United Railway Co., St. Louis, 230 cars; Portland, Oregon, Light and Power Company, 25 cars; Kansas City Metropolitan Street Railway, 50 cars; Municipal Traction Company, Cleveland, 50 cars; the Montreal Street Railway, 270 of the large type and 20 of the remodelled single track single-enders.

As an indication of the good results obtained by the use of the new type of car a report from the management states that with them receipts have been increased 22 per cent. The increases per car mile and per car hour have been as high as 50 per cent. A marked decrease was effected in running time, while the operating speed rose from 75 to 83 miles. There also was a striking decrease in platform accidents due to the conductor's better control of the entrance and exit.

The crop outlook seems favorable, and the fact that there has been so much kicking among the farmers at continued wet the average will, in most parts of Alberta, be larger than it was last year. The loss in most places in winter wheat is not heavy and the lost crop has been replaced with spring wheat or oats. Private advices from the extreme south of the province state that some winter wheat is nearly shading the ground and growing very fast. Spring wheat is also coming along rapidly. Barley seeding is perhaps a little late but not dangerously so. If barley is in by the 15th it has a good chance of making a crop.

From Eastern exchanges in regard to wheat and flour we gather that cash wheat is hard to obtain. "On the 17th of last month the quantity on ocean passage was 43,648,000 bushels compared with 55,848,000 bushels a year ago, and at the end of the last week the quantity afloat is 43,176,000 bushels compared with 40,616,000 bushels last year. A showing like this naturally makes buyers of actual wheat go slow, but it is well known that practically all the wholesale and retail distributors of wheat and flour are working on a strictly hard to mouth basis, and must come to the market day by day for needed supplies. While, therefore, demand is quiet at the moment, holders are quite confident, and do not press anything for sale, in fact on the Winnipeg market the past week it has been quite difficult to buy a few cars of cash wheat."

There has been a bad drought in Texas and the yield of winter wheat in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas will only be part of a crop this year. Conditions improve further north but it is only on Atlantic and Pacific Coasts that really good crops of winter wheat are found this year.

The Edmonton building permits for the month of May make the big record of the year. The total up to 11 noon of the 31st was \$356,000 as compared with \$77,360 in May of 1908. The figures for last month

thus show nearly 500 per cent. increase over May of a year ago.

We are on the eve of a revival of business which will be reflected by a broad and active stock market. It is undoubtedly true that Canadian securities are on a sounder basis than most of the United States ones. The management of our companies is more conservative and less speculative in character; furthermore, our laws are practical, have more stability, and are less exposed to factious attacks than they are over the border. As soon as the investing public awakens to the true state of things, Canadian securities will gradually be picked up and placed in strong boxes. This will naturally advance the price of same, which will be fully justified by their intrinsic value, their substantial and steady income, and the reduced floating supply as I look for a steady advance, especially in transportation and public utility values. —Rodolphe Forget, Montreal, in Monetary Times.

We are of the opinion that when the London market gets over the nervousness caused by the aggressiveness of nations in war-shipbuilding and the Turkish Revolution finally quiets down, that a good demand will reach us from London. Therefore, good Canadian securities should appreciate materially in value.

The stocks, up to the present time, have been largely absorbed by investors. Speculation has been at a very low ebb since the panic. On the whole we look for an improving business in securities during the next year, unless something unforeseen should occur which would change the value of money.—H. O'Hara and Co., Toronto.

A striking commentary on the business growth of Edmonton is the fact that the city has now one and a half times as many phones in use as when the Stronwger system was installed a year ago. The new system has also given almost perfect satisfaction.

Evidence that the investment situation is still in a very healthy condition is shown, brokers contend, by the facility with which new bond flotations are made and the favorable reception accorded them by the financial community generally. Yesterday's announcement of a thirty-million dollar bond issue by Armour and Co., it was noted, instead of giving rise to talk concerning the absorption of money by corporations, as a possible detriment to the stock market, was generally viewed as another example of the ability of a corporation to secure all the money it needed to fill its requirements on a reasonable basis. In a bear market, it was pointed out, announcements of new capital demands were usually accompanied by a decline in stocks, such being used simply as a pretext for selling. For weeks, and even months, past every

new flotation of considerable size had been accompanied by optimistic expressions of opinion by most Wall Street houses. They lay stress on the point that by placing themselves in funds while money is easy and the investment demand good the corporation will have little to worry about later on should money become tight. This reasoning is supplemented by the assertion that the knowledge that the corporations are well provided for also relieved the stock market from one source of anxiety.—New York Times.

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The demand for fair sized comfortable houses to-day in Vermilion is greater than the supply

Building operations on the new branch of the C.N.R. running north will commence in the very near future—the bonds of this branch are guaranteed by the Alberta Legislature. When construction begins the demand for houses by railway men will increase still more.

The **Pilkie Subdivision** is in the central west end of Vermilion—they are right in the town, not 300 yards from the C.N.R. station as shown in the cut. The photo itself was taken from a corner lot in the property offered for sale.



A Lot in the Pilkie Subdivision will produce returns as soon as a House is built on it.

Just as soon as you can erect a house on any one of these lots there is not the slightest doubt of securing an immediate tenant.

This is not a speculative proposition but a definite opportunity for making an investment which will net immediate and profitable returns.

Do it now, and get in on the ground floor.

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and compare them
with any good tail-
or's prices

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you wear if you
buy them from me

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tomer for good clo-
thes

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Music and the Drama

The Springfield Republican makes
some observations on how to advance
the cause of good music in the
smaller cities, which are so strictly
in line with much that has appeared
in this department, that an ex-
tended quotation from the Republi-
can's article is well worth while.

"It is no exaggeration to say,"
we are told, "that the popularity
of the piano is one of the causes of
the unpopularity of music. It is
an obstacle to that pleasant co-opera-
tion which is the very life of art."

"It would work out more advan-
tageously if the average amateur,
instead of devoting his whole time
to the piano, would take the trouble
to learn an orchestral instrument.
The violin is a hard master; it leaves
little time for anything else. But
there are other instruments less
exacting. One might play the tym-
pani in an orchestra and learn the
piano, too. Nothing could be more
beneficial to the musical life of a
town than to have what may be
called the 'co-operative' instruments
represented in their proper propor-
tion. Violin, viola, cello, bass,
flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn,
harp—there is a place for them all.
There ought to be many amateur
organizations—string, quartets,
trios, septets, little orchestras,
made up of people of something
like the same attainments, and meet-
ing regularly to play over good
music for their own pleasure and
profit. Such a gathering gives the
stimulus of companionship, each
player has an appreciative audience
to take note of his progress, and the
mutual dependency of the parts
fosters a common interest."

"Professional and business men
who had learned an instrument in
youth and laid it by have found that
their time was not wasted; their
skill can be relied on to account for
a very wholesome recreation. To
become really expert on any instru-
ment needs more time than most
amateurs can spare, but for one with
a good ear it is not a very difficult
matter to learn to play an average
orchestral part quite creditably, so
as to take real pleasure in the re-
sult. It may be suggested that
there is always a demand for more
viola players, and that a violinist
who has but a limited time to prac-
tice would do well to take up the
very beautiful sister instrument.
When once the combination of musi-
cians becomes general and habitual,
people will not be afraid to learn
these instruments that count for
little in themselves, but are indis-
pensable in the ensemble. The
more work of this sort done the
better; a progressive city ought to
have a home orchestra of its own,
made up from the most skillful
players, professionals and amateur,
and also many smaller groups of
people playing for their own recrea-
tion. It is good psychology that
active participation quickens interest."

"That is the great value of choral
singing, that it gives community of
spirit and sets a large number of
untrained singers, whose separate
efforts would count for little, to
studying some serious work that is
worth while. Voices are rare, but
the average person can learn to sing
in tune and read music with ease.
Unfortunately, the art is not so common
as it should be; the public schools
have not as a rule achieved all in
this direction that they might.
There ought to be free evening
classes in sight-singing, beginning
with the rudiments, such as have
been so popular in New York,
where Frank Damrosch has devoted
much energy to this work. Song is
almost as natural as speech. It
requires no such technical practice
as the mastery of an instrument
involves."

The report of the recent Saskatch-
ewan musical festival at Regina
indicates that it covered the pro-
vince to a much greater extent than
that held in Edmonton, all sec-
tions being represented. The list
of officers shows the extent of the
field covered: Patron, His Hon.
Lieut.-Gov. Forget; Hon. president,
R. H. Williams, Mayor of Regina;
president, Rev. E. A. Smith, (Epi-
scopal), Saskatoon; first vice-pres.,
F. W. Chisholm, Indian Head; sec-
ond vice-pres., A. J. Anzures, Regina;
third vice-pres., T. A. Horn, Saska-
toon; Sec.-treas., J. D. McDonald,
Saskatoon; executive committee,
Messrs John Dalfour, Lumsden; E.
E. Shannon, Prince Albert; W.
Preston, Saskatoon; J. Edward
Fisher, Regina; H. E. Palmer,
Moose Jaw; Humbley, Milestone;
Hamp, Lloydminster; W. G. Cleff,
Melfort; R. Ingram, Saskatoon; and
A. Daykin, Wapella.

The festival will be held next
year in Saskatoon.

"Canada," published in London,
England, says:

"Canadian singers are prominent
in the many musical events of the
present London season. Madame
Edwina, who in private life is Mrs.
Cecil Edwards, of Vancouver, has
been singing as Marguerite in
"Faust" at Covent Garden. Madame
Donald, also a Canadian prima
donna, is to give a song recital at

Beechstein Hall on May 17, when
she will be heard in Italian, Ger-
man, French, and English songs;
while Mr. Edmund Burke, a Cana-
dian, who is at present principal
bass-baritone at the Hague Opera
House, is to make his first appear-
ance in London at Miss Alys Bate-
man's concert on May 11."

Madame Edwina is a sister of Mr.
Milton Martin, Edmonton.

A New York correspondent gives
this description of the latest dram-
atic success in the American metro-
politan:

"The defiled page of this dramatic
season, now ready to be closed, is
brightened by 'The Dawn of a To-
morrow,' by Mrs. Frances Hodg-
son Burnett.

Looking back over this year, this
play stands out almost alone. It
was gentle and sweet, uplifting
and real. And also (managers
please take notice), its box office
receipts were large.

New York theatre-goers, hungry
for something clean, flocked to see
Eleanor Holm play the part of
Glad, and went away with cleaner
minds, and purer hearts.

Glad was a waif girl. A mission
woman told her once that if she
really needed anything and "asked
for it," she would get it. Glad
didn't know whom to "ask," so
she just "asked" for what she needed
from "the thing" that she thought
ought to take care of her."

A millionaire, who is disheartened
by a supposedly incurable disease,
leaves his home one night to kill
himself; he has disguised himself
as a tramp, and intends that no one
shall know he is dead. He is about
to shoot himself when Glad appears
on the scene.

"Put that away," says Glad point-
ing to the revolver. Then she tells
the millionaire about what she
called—with Cockney accent—"arst-
ing." It is a coincidence that one
of the man's physicians, after telling
him that his case was hopeless ad-
vised him to turn to prayer, and
offered him a Bible.

Just about this time there's a hob
to pay in Apple Blossom Court,
where Glad has met the millionaire.
A thief is caught. Glad lies to hide
him, and then she takes the poor,
hungry fellow to her poor little
room. She sends the millionaire
for food, and food Under Glad's
masterful orders he obeys. Beside
the fireplace there Glad tells about
her belief in "arsting."

In the next act the police are
chasing Glad's sweetheart, whom
she loves truly and purely. They
believe he has committed a murder.
The young fellow meets her,
by stealth, in her room. "You won't
believe me," he says, "but I
wasn't there, Glad."

"I do believe you," she cries, "be-
cause all that night I was arsting
and arsting that you wouldn't get
into trouble."

The young man then tells her
that at one o'clock that night he
met a young man near a certain
church. The bell was just striking
the hour. The church was two
miles from the scene of the murder,
which had occurred at one o'clock.

"If he had only been the man
he met me, he will prove an alibi
for me," said Glad's sweetheart.

It happens that the young man
who met "Glad's sweetheart" is a
degenerate son of the millionaire,
whose life "Glad" has saved, though
"Glad" does not know it. She
knows, however, that the young
rascal is in love with her in a
brutal way, and would be glad to
see the true sweetheart put out of
the way. The hopelessness of get-
ting him to prove an alibi for her
beloved one dawns upon her.

So she "arsts" again, for help.

When she sees the disguised mil-
lionaire again she tells him all about
her trouble. He does not tell her
that the villain is his son. But he
prepares to go to the young man
and force him to tell the truth about
"Glad's" sweetheart.

In the meantime, however,
"Glad" goes to the apartments of
the villain to get him, if possible, to
tell the truth.

When he tries to attack her,
"Glad" says to him:

"You're not going to harm me
and you're going to tell the truth, I
know it. I've been arsting and
arsting all night. I know you're
going to tell the truth. In a su-
preme moment she shouts: "You'll
have to tell. And you can't harm a
hair of my head."

Just as the young man springs
for her the disguised millionaire
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(Continued on page 7)



1480

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The Store for . . . Summer Footwear

Our big Shoe Department is replete with the
newest and best in cool summer footwear, graceful,
dressy, moderate in price and thoroughly up-to-date.

Ladies' Canvas Oxfords

come in white, tan, black, blue, pink and gray, all
American goods, comfortable and yet dressy. The ideal
summer weather shoe.

**In white \$1.50 to \$3.00 per pair
In colors \$2.00 to \$4.00 per pair**

Barefoot Sandals

in all sizes for infants, children, misses and women,
the comfort giving shoe, delightfully cool, serviceable,
ideal for tender feet.

Children's Canvas Shoes

We can supply you with any size in children's can-
vas slippers and oxfords.

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J. Banford
Agent for Northern Alberta

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MEALS 25c and Up.
Tickets worth \$5.50 for \$5.00
W. J. CARR, Proprietor

WITH THE INVESTOR

The bank statement for April, just recently issued, does not indicate any marked change in the business conditions as compared with March. The deposits payable on demand totalled \$307,039,081, as compared with \$200,843,081 in March while the notice deposits amounted to \$450,450,722, as against \$455,626,844. The reserve stood at \$75,607,676, which was practically the same as in March, while the circulation was something over one million dollars less. On the credit side of the account the variations between March and April are slight. Short loans in Canada totalled \$50,213,970, as against \$48,911,736, while call loans elsewhere stood at \$114,493,570 against \$117,850,005; the current loans totalled \$52,108,988 as against \$52,109,936, and the total assets for April stood at \$1,025,015,613 as against \$1,018,370,211; while the total liabilities were \$841,895,990 as against \$833,461,485.

The international money markets have been quiet and devoid of any new features of importance. The Bank of England rate is unchanged at 2-1/2 per cent. In the London market, call money stands at 1 per cent; short bills 1-1/2 per cent, and three months bills the same.

Rates on the continent are as follows: Bank of France 3 p.c., the Paris open market 1-1/8 per cent, while at Berlin the Imperial Bank of Germany continues at 3-1/2 p.c. rate and the Berlin market rate is 2-1/2—Commercial.

Edmonton bank clearings for last week totalled \$837,074 as compared with \$829,321, for the corresponding week last year. The increase over last year's total is 33 per cent.

At the office of the building inspector two building permits were taken out aggregating \$5,900. C. G. Search took out a permit for the erection of a residence on James street to cost \$2,700 and H. N. Lane for a \$3,200 residence on the same street.

The contract has been let for the modern apartment house to be constructed at the southeast corner of Sixth street and Victoria Avenue, and which is to cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 and is being erected by Mr. Rene L. Marchand. Mr. Chas. May has obtained the contract and work has commenced. The new building will be four stories high with a basement, and will contain 43 suites of rooms, ranging from two to seven rooms in each with the addition of a kitchen or bathroom.

Calgary has now a grain exchange or soon will have for incorporation papers have been granted to the Calgary Grain Exchange, Ltd., of Calgary, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars divided into shares of \$100 each. The provisional directors are L. P. Strong, A. B. Campbell, Robt. D. Aiken and L. J. Bergeron of Calgary, and L. Henderson of Winnipeg. The exchange has been granted the powers usually given to a grain exchange.

The once hostile Steel and Coal shares are getting so chummy that they go up together nowadays. During the late unpleasantness they never spoke as they passed by, and if one advanced the other fell, and vice versa.

Though various letters are appearing from Scotia Steel shareholders regarding the annual report, the common stock displays strength, perhaps on the intuition that if the financing plans are successful dividends will be resumed. Scotia sold up to 64 1-2.

The real estate men of the city



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are wearing smiles as business is pretty good with values creeping up. The weather has been better the last few days, in fact ideal for building operations and the sound of the hammer and the saw are again conspicuous and promiscuous. Strathcona is also doing well in the real estate line, and, as the University plans progress and gather way, there is a strong incentive to invest in residence property in that burgh. Building all over Edmonton and Strathcona is pretty well distributed, some of it going on in all quarters. Country real estate is also moving.

We clip the following in regard to the Old World: "London, May 25.—Optimism, the real thing, which is willing to back itself heavily, reigns in Europe this week. Even the groans of the budget victims and the lurid threats of the French strikers are unable to suppress or discourage it.

"The truth is that pessimism has exhausted itself and that reaction was bound to come. Long years of political crisis and sociological upheavals have lost, for the time being at least, their power to hold financial and commercial enterprise in check.

"The result is that, after fourteen years of steady depression, the London Stock Exchange and the Continental bourses also have witnessed a genuine boom within the last few days such as has been unknown since 1895.

"This sudden return of public confidence is largely a psychological movement. There is more idle capital in England to-day than perhaps ever in its history. It is widely dispersed, chiefly among the middle classes, who have been waiting for years for conditions that make investments attractive. Their patience is now exhausted, and the uses to which their savings are being put are significant."

The success achieved by the Pay-as-you-enter type of tram car, which was adopted by local street railway men, has been little short of remarkable.

A report just completed shows that as many as 3,152 of the regular type of the Pay-as-you-enter are now in operation on the lines of the different Canadian and American cities.

In addition to the many companies already using the new style of car a number of others have already secured the necessary license to use them and intend placing them in service just as soon as they can be secured.

As an indication of just how popular this new type of car has been it may be stated that the Chicago railways has 400 now in operation and 200 more in course of construction, while the Chicago Street Railway Company now has 650 of the cars. In New York the Third Avenue R. R. now has 450 of the cars, while the Metropolitan Street Railway now has 300 of these cars. Some of the other American companies using them are as follows:

United Railway Co., St. Louis, 230 cars; Portland, Oregon, Light and Power Company, 25 cars; Kansas City Metropolitan Street Railway, 50 cars; Municipal Traction Company, Cleveland, 50 cars; the Montreal Street Railway, 270 of the large type and 20 of the remodelled single truck single-enders.

As an indication of the good results obtained by the use of the new type of car a report from the management states that with them receipts have been increased 22 per cent. The increases per car mile and per car hour have been as high as 50 per cent. A marked decrease was effected in running time, while the operating speed rose from 70 to 83 miles. There also was a striking decrease in platform accidents due to the conductor's better control of the entrance and exit.

The crop outlook seems favorable, and though there has been some kicking among the farmers at continued wet the average will, in most parts of Alberta, be larger than it was last year. The loss in most places in winter wheat is not heavy and the best crop has been replaced with spring wheat or oats. Private advices from the extreme south of the province state that some winter wheat is nearly shading the ground and growing very fast. Spring wheat is also coming along rapidly. Barley seeding is perhaps a little late but not dangerously so, for if it is in by the 15th it has a good chance of making a crop.

From Eastern exchanges in regard to wheat and flour we gather that cash wheat is hard to obtain. "On the 17th of last month the quantity on ocean passage was 45,648,000 bushels compared with 55,848,000 bushels a year ago, while at the end of the last week the quantity afloat was 42,176,000 bushels compared with 40,616,000 bushels last year. A showing like this naturally makes buyers of actual wheat grow slow, but it is well known that practically all the wholesale and retail distributors of wheat and flour are working on a strictly hand to mouth basis, and must come to the market day by day for needed supplies. While, therefore, demand is quiet at the moment, holders are quite confident, and do not press anything for sale, in fact on the Winnipeg market the past week it has been quite difficult to buy a few cars of cash wheat."

There has been a bad drought in Texas and the yield of winter wheat in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas will only be part of a crop this year. Conditions improve further north but it is only on Atlantic and Pacific Coasts that really good crops of winter wheat are found this year.

The Edmonton building permits for the month of May make the biggest record of the year. The total up till noon of the 31st was \$356,000 as compared with \$77,360 in May of 1908. The figures for last month

thus show nearly 500 per cent. increase over May of a year ago.

We are on the eve of a revival of business which will be reflected by a broad and active stock market. It is undoubtedly true that Canadian securities are on a sounder basis than most of the United States ones. The management of our companies is more conservative and less speculative in character; furthermore our laws are practical, have more stability, and are less exposed to factious attacks than they are over the border. As soon as the investing public awakes to the true state of things, Canadian securities will gradually be picked up and placed in strong boxes. This will naturally advance the price of same, which will be fully justified by their intrinsic value, their substantial and steady income, and the reduced floating supply of such. I look for a steady advance, especially in transportation and public utility values. —Roderic Forget, Montreal, in Monetary Times.

We are of the opinion that when the London market gets over the nervousness caused by the aggressiveness of nations in war-shipbuilding and the Turkish Revolution finally quiets down, that a good demand will reach us from London. Therefore, good Canadian securities should appreciate materially in value.

The stocks, up to the present time, have been largely absorbed by investors. Speculation has been at a very low ebb since the panic. On the whole we look for an improving business in securities during the next year, unless something unforeseen should occur which would change the value of money.—H. O'Hara and Co., Toronto.

A striking commentary on the business growth of Edmonton is the fact that the city has now one and a half times as many phones in use as when the Strowger system was introduced a year ago. The new system has also given almost perfect satisfaction.

Evidence that the investment situation is still in a very healthy condition is shown, brokers contend, by the facility with which new bond flotations are made and the favorable reception accorded them by the financial community generally.

Yesterday's announcement of a thirty-million-dollar bond issue by Armour and Co., it was noted, instead of giving rise to talk concerning the absorption of money by corporations, as a possible detriment to the stock market, was generally viewed as another example of the ability of a corporation to secure all the money it needed to fill its requirements on a reasonable basis. In a bear market, it was pointed out, announcements of new capital demands were usually accompanied by a decline in stocks, such being viewed simply as a pretext for selling. For weeks, and even months, past every

new flotation of considerable size had been accompanied by optimistic expressions of opinion by most Wall Street houses. They lay stress on the point that by placing themselves in funds while money is easy and the investment demand good the corporation will have little to worry about later on should money become tight. This reasoning is supplemented by the assertion that the knowledge that the corporations are well provided for also relieved the stock market from one source of anxiety.—New York Times.

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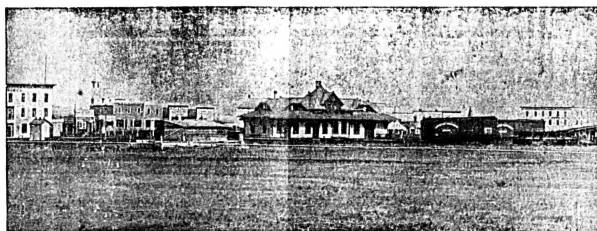
Buy a Lot in the Pilkie Estate, Vermilion

The demand for fair sized comfortable houses to-day in Vermilion is greater than the supply

Building operations on the new branch of the C.N.R. running north will commence in the very near future—the bonds of this branch are guaranteed by the Alberta Legislature. When construction begins the demand for houses by railway men will increase still more.

The **Pilkie Subdivision** is in the central west end of Vermilion—they are right in the town, not 300 yards from the C.N.R. station as shown in the cut. The photo itself was taken from a corner lot in the property offered for sale.

A Lot in the Pilkie Subdivision will produce returns as soon as a House is built on it.



Just as soon as you can erect a house on any one of these lots there is not the slightest doubt of securing an immediate tenant.

This is not a speculative proposition but a definite opportunity for making an investment which will net immediate and profitable returns.

Do it now, and get in on the ground floor.

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you have a horse that will go and that you can trust thoroughly.

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If Only Once

you will take the time to look through my line of summer suitings

If Only Once

you will ask my prices and compare them with any good tailor's prices

If Only Once

you will give me the opportunity of showing you how completely I guarantee your satisfaction in the clothes you wear if you buy them from me

If Only Once

you become my customer for good clothes

Then

you will become a steady satisfied patron. See me before deciding

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Music and the Drama

The Springfield Republican makes some observations on how to advance the cause of good music in smaller cities, which are so strictly in line with much that has appeared in this department, that an extended quotation from the Republican's article is well worth while.

"It is no exaggeration to say," we are told, "that the popularity of the piano is one of the causes of the unpopularity of music. It is an obstacle to that pleasant co-operation which is the very life of art."

"It would work out more advantageously if the average amateur, instead of devoting his whole time to the piano, would take the trouble to learn an orchestral instrument. The violin is a hard master; it leaves little time for anything else. But there are other instruments less exacting. One might play the tympani in an orchestra and learn the piano, too. Nothing could be more beneficial to the musical life of a town than to have what may be called the 'co-operative' instruments represented in their proper proportion. Violin, viola, cello, bass, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn, harp—there is a place for them all. There ought to be many amateur organizations—string, quartets, trios, septets, little orchestras, made up of people of something like the same attainments, and meeting regularly to play over good music for their own pleasure and profit. Such a gathering gives the stimulus of companionship, each player has an appreciative audience to take note of his progress, and the mutual dependence of the parts fosters a common interest."

"Professional and business men who had learned an instrument in youth and laid it by have found that their time was not wasted; their skill can be turned to account for a very wholesome recreation. To become really expert on any instrument needs more time than most amateurs can spare, but for one with a good ear it is not a very difficult matter to learn to play an average orchestral part quite creditably, so as to take real pleasure in the result. It may be suggested that there is always a demand for more viola players, and that a violinist who has but a limited time to practice would do well to take up the very beautiful sister instrument. When once the combination of musicians becomes general and habitual, people will not be afraid to learn those instruments that count for little in themselves, but are indispensable in the ensemble. The more work of this sort done the better; a progressive city ought to have a home orchestra of its own, made up from the most skillful players, professionals and amateurs, and also many smaller groups of people playing for their own recreation. It is good psychology that active participation quickens interest."

"That is the great value of choral singing, that it gives community of spirit and sets a large number of untrained singers, whose separate efforts would count for little, to studying some serious work that is worth while. Voices are rare, but the average person can learn to sing in tune and read music with ease. Unluckily, the art is not so common as it should be; the public schools have not as a rule achieved all in this direction that they might. There ought to be free evening classes in sight-singing, beginning with the rudiments, such as have been so popular in New York, where Frank Damrosch has devoted much energy to this work. Song is almost as natural as speech. It requires no such technical practice as the mastery of an instrument involves."

The report of the recent Saskatchewan musical festival at Regina indicates that it covered the province to a much greater extent than did that held in Edmonton, all sections being represented. The list of officers shows the extent of the field covered: Patron, His Hon. Lieut.-Gov. Forget; Hon. president, R. H. Williams, Mayor of Regina; president, Rev. E. A. Smith, (Episcopal); Saskatchewan, first vice-pres., F. W. Chisholm, Indian Head; second vice-pres., A. F. Angus, Regina; third vice-pres., T. A. Horn, Saskatoon; Sec.-treas., J. D. McDonald, Saskatoon; executive committee, Messrs John Balfour, Lumsden; E. E. Shannon, Prince Albert; W. Preston, Saskatoon; J. Edward Fisher, Regina; H. E. Palmer, Moose Jaw; Humbley, Milestone; Haines, Lloydminster; W. G. Cleft, Melville; R. Ingram, Saskatoon; and A. Daykin, Weyburn.

The festival will be held next year in Saskatoon.

"Canada," published in London, England, says: "Canadian singers are prominent in the many musical events of the present London season. Madame Edwina, who in private life is Mrs. Cecil Edwina, of Vancouver, has been singing as Marguerite in 'Faust' at Covent Garden. Madame Donalda, also a Canadian prima donna, is to give a song recital at

Reichstein Hall on May 17, when she will be heard in Italian, German, French, and English songs; while Mr. Edmund Burke, a Canadian, who is at present principal bass-baritone at the Hague Opera House, is to make his first appearance in London at Miss Alys Bateman's concert on May 11."

Madame Edwina is a sister of Mr. Milton Martin, Edmonton.

A New York correspondent gives this description of the latest dramatic success in the American metropolis:

"The deflated page of this dramatic season, now ready to be closed, is lightened by 'The Dawn of a Tomorrow,' by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

Looking back over this year, this play stands out almost alone. It was gentle and sweet, uplifting and real. And also (managers please take notice), its box office receipts were large.

New York theatre-goers, hungry for something clean, ducked to see Eleanor Robson play the part of Glad, and went away with cleaner minds, and purer hearts.

Glad was a waif girl. A mission woman told her once that if she really needed anything and "asked for it" she would get it. Glad didn't know whom to "ask," so she just "asked" for what she needed from "the thing that she thought ought to take care of her."

A millionaire, who is disheartened by a supposedly incurable disease, leaves his home one night to kill himself; he has disguised himself as a tramp, and intends that no one shall know he is dead. He is about to shoot himself when Glad appears on the scene.

"Put that away," says Glad pointing to the revolver. Then she tells the millionaire about what she called—with Cockney accent—"arsting." It is a coincidence that one of the man's physicians, after telling him that his case was hopeless, advised him to turn to prayer, and offered him a Bible.

Just about this time there's a hob to pay in Arny Blossum Court, where Glad has met the millionaire. A thief is caught. Glad lies to hide him, and then she takes the poor, hungry fellow to her poor little room. She sends the millionaire for food and fuel. Under Glad's masterful orders he obeys. Beside her bedside Glad tells about her belief in "arsting."

In the next act the police are chasing Glad's sweetheart, whom she loves truly and purely. They believe he has committed a murder. The young fellow vents her, by stealth, in her room. "You won't believe, maybe," he says, "but I wasn't there, Glad."

"I do believe you," she cries, "because all that night I was arsting and arsting that you wouldn't get into trouble."

The young man then tells her that at one o'clock that night he met a young man near a certain church. The bell was just striking the hour. The church was two miles from the scene of the murder, which had occurred at one o'clock. "If he'll only tell the police that he met me, he will prove an alibi for me," said Glad's sweetheart.

It happens that the young man who met "Glad's sweetheart" is a degenerate son of the millionaire, whose life "Glad" has saved, though "Glad" does not know it. She knows, however, that the young renegade is in love with her in a brutal way, and would be glad to see the true sweetheart run out of the way. The hopelessness of getting him to prove an alibi for her beloved one dawns upon her.

So she "arsts" again, for help.

When she sees the disguised millionaire again she tells him all about her trouble. He does not tell her that the villain is his son. But he prepares to go to the young man and force him to tell the truth about "Glad's" sweetheart.

In the meantime, however, "Glad" goes to the apartments of the villain to get him, if possible, to tell the truth.

When he tries to attack her, "Glad" says to him: "You're not going to harm me and you're going to tell the truth, I know it. I've been arsting and arsting all night. I know you're going to tell the truth. In this supreme moment, she shouts: 'You'll have to tell, and you can't harm a hair of my head.'"

Just as the young man springs for her the disguised millionaire breaks into the room with policemen, whom he has brought to hear his son's statement. The son tells the truth and then turns to "Glad" saying: "I guess that 'arsting' business must have been all right."

"It's true! It's true!" shouts "Glad." "There is something in that answers me. I'm alive! And I will be taken care of."

The millionaire, in the meantime, has been full of the business of life that he has forgotten about illness and suicide.

There isn't religion in this. But there is bigness and goodness. And

(Continued on page 7)



W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & Co.



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The Store for . . . Summer Footwear

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come in white, tan, black, blue, pink and gray, all American goods, comfortable and yet dressy. The ideal summer weather shoe.

**In white \$1.50 to \$3.00 per pair
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in all sizes for infants, children, misses and women, the comfort giving shoe, delightfully cool, serviceable, ideal for tender feet.

Children's Canvas Shoes

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In cash and a choice section of land near Vegreville, clear title, that we will exchange for Edmonton Real Estate.

The property must be central. Vacant lots will be considered, but revenue producing property is preferred.

Our list of farm lands is very extensive. We have 5000 acres of open prairie land that we are offering on the Crop Payment Plan to good farmers.

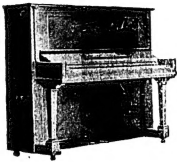
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perfection without a ham-
mock.

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styles and at prices which
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Order early for your summer
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Cor. Rice and Howard, Edmonton
Agents For
Peterborough Canoe Co., Ltd.

Jasper's Note Book

A Tale of Two Cities

The weekly half-holiday is to
come into effect in Edmonton on
June 9 and will be continued on
Wednesdays throughout the sum-
mer. That it should prove of very
decided value in affording a breath-
ing-spell at a season when there is a
constant call to be out of doors goes
without saying. Whether it will or
not depends on the individual. To
many, holidays are a boon; to others
the very reverse, the dispenser of
liquid refreshment being the principal
gainer. To make the half-holi-
day an advantage, steps should be
taken to organize the different
games so that all can take advan-
tage of them. It is a pity we have-
n't some pleasure-ground near at
hand where special attractions could
be found on this particular after-
noon.

The first of the holidays will be
marked by a very unique excursion,
which is being arranged by the Ed-
monton Exhibition Association, a
down to Lamont, where the buffalo
are still to be seen. They have been
corralled ready for shipment to their
new home near Wainwright and
this will probably be the best op-
portunity of seeing them at close
range that will be available. The
constant stream of visitors to Elk
Island Lake Park during the past
two years shows the strong appeal
that the former monarchs of the
plains make to the average man and
woman.

The feeling with which they
are regarded was well expressed in
a recent number of Punch, which
may be aptly quoted in this connec-
tion.

To a Bison

Creatures, regards! What though
river and prairie
Know not today the stampe of
your horde,
See not the maelstrom of heads huge
and hairy,
Hear not the thunder of hoof upon
sward?
What though the plough breaks
the trails where your following
Millions once surged like the flow
of the tide,
And o'er your picturesque places of
wallowing
Golden as sunrise the wheat
stretches wide?
For there's romance in your veriest
mention;
Camp-fires at nightfall and mount-
ings at morn;
Wigwam and warpath again claim
attention,
Hairbreadth escapes from your
perilous horn
Yes, when we read you, boyhood
and tough
(Shade of Mayne Reid and Ballan-
tine too!)
And we're repelling a Red-skin
attack again,
Strewing the lawn with belliger-
ent Sioux!

Or on our mustangs (the fire-breath-
ing devils)
Madly we gallop with never a pull,
Close with your mob on the alkali
levels
(Sometimes the garden), and drop
the big bull!
Back to the wagons the tool-shed
or rookery
Loose in the saddle to breakfast
we ride
Naught of contemptible cruel and
cruel
Needs the proved plainsman when
pemican's fried!

Will you once more in Saskatche-
wan's regions
Thrive, as we hope, just as hardy
and tough
As when the red men of old saw
your legions
Blacken the plains from some prom-
inent bluff?
Will the bronzed cow-puncher hear,
when the twittering
Quail greet the morning, your
truculent moo
Boom down the canon, where snow-
peaks are glittering,
Soaring aloft to a fathomless blue?

Only your Totem can tell, so at
present
Just let us wish you the peace of the
hills,
Salt-lick and wallow, and pastureage
pleasant,
Safe from the bullets of "Buffalo
Bill".
Few, half domestic—the blood's not
degenerate—
Long may you rule your pack
ranges at ease,
And here's regards to you, creature,
at any rate,
Since your mere mention brings
dreams such as these!

Mr. Peters of the C. P. R. having
wired the city authorities asking
that the draft agreement regarding

that railway's entrance be for-
warded with all possible speed to
Winnipeg, this has been done, and
it is probable that the whole matter
will be definitely brought before
the people at an early date.

One point is worth consider-
ing in connection with the proposi-
tion for crossing Jasper Avenue.
At the session of the Dominion
Parliament just closed, it was de-
cided to set aside \$200,000 a year
for five years to aid in the work of
ridding the country of the level
crossing nuisance. This is an indi-
cation of the general desire of those
in authority at Ottawa to safeguard
the public as far as possible. Is it
not possible, in view of this and in
view of the steady policy of the rail-
way commission in dealing more lib-
erally all the time with the con-
tentions of the municipalities, that
Edmonton might get a subway at
Jasper Avenue without making any
such concessions as are required of
it? Isn't it worth while leaving it
to the commission, at any rate, and
see what happens? It is not beyond
the range of possibility that we
would get all that we want in re-
gard to the subway without having
to assume the responsibilities that
the agreement places upon us. At
the very worst, we couldn't be
placed in a worse position than we
are under that agreement.

The recently-announced decision
by the railway commission in the
case where the owners of lots 57,
58, 59 and 60 in block 9, H. B. R.,
asked for an order setting aside
the plans of the C. P. R. for a right
of way over them gives an indica-
tion of the way the wind is blow-
ing. The order was granted, the
commissioners agreeing that the
company had no right to cloud a
man's title for four years and then
secure it at the values ruling when
the plans were filed. The C. P. R.
entrance is going to prove a much
more expensive matter to the com-
pany than it would have been four
years ago, not to speak of what
the cost would have been, say eight
years ago. Under these circum-
stances, it is not likely to delay, no
matter what the city does with the
provisional agreement, in pushing
construction. For once, at least in
the history of the country, a muni-
cipality occupies the stronger strate-
gic position in its negotiations with
a railway, and it shouldn't fail to act
accordingly. We want the C. P.
R. to enter Edmonton, but we
shouldn't have to make the conces-
sions that are asked of us.

It is understood that both the C.
P. R. and the C. N. R. will improve
their time to Winnipeg, now that a
fast G. T. P. service is in imme-
diate prospect. The change will be
very welcome on both lines. If the
reports are correct that the line
between Hardisty and Wilkie will
not be completed this summer, it
means that both the C. and E. and
the main line trains will have to
make better speed. On the C. N. R.
it should be an easy matter to meet
the competition. At present an av-
erage time of between 22 and 23
miles an hour is made between Ed-
monton and Winnipeg, which is too
slow altogether, considering the
character of the country traversed.
The suggested cut of six hours
should be attended with little diffi-
culty. It is to be hoped that the
new C. N. R. time table is ar-
ranged so that close connection can
be made with the morning train out
of Winnipeg to St. Paul. If this
were done, it would mean that we
could travel from Edmonton to Tor-
onto in almost exactly three days.
Once this is arranged over one line
it is reasonably certain that it will
be done over the others. All of
which indicates that Edmonton is
getting much more closely in touch
with the outside world.

No one seems to be greatly stirred
up as yet over the question of Sun-
day cars. Rev. T. A. Moore, sec-
retary of the Lord's Day Alliance,
when in Edmonton the other day
stated that the activity of the Alli-
ance will not be directed so much
now to preventing Sunday street

cars in Edmonton and Stratheona as
to safeguarding the rights of em-
ployees. He commended the recent
enactment of the Ontario legisla-
ture, which is to the effect that no
employee of any street railway com-
pany shall be permitted to work
more than six days of ten hours each
day in the week nor on any Sunday
after he had worked on the previous
Sunday.

This is an exceedingly moderate
utterance and does credit to the
man making it. Such an enactment
as that referred to is thoroughly
reasonable. The Alliance cannot
prevent Sunday labor entirely but
it can see to it that one rest day
out of seven is secured to every
worker, and that as far as possible
this comes on the day when the
mass of his fellow-citizens have laid
off work. In promoting these ob-
jects, it can do a great and useful
work.

As for the general question of
Sunday cars in the Twin Cities, it
has been stated that they would not
pay and that on financial, if on no
other grounds, it would be folly to
make the innovation.

This, it seems to me, involves
rather a large assumption. We
don't want any Sunday service that
will involve the city in a financial
loss. But it is reasonably certain
that at least a limited service would
be paid. Once we settle whether there
are to be Sunday cars at all, it is
then up to the street railway depart-
ment to make its arrangements in
keeping with the traffic. If the in-
terurban service, for instance, is to
accomplish all that we expect of it
in bringing the people of the two
cities more closely in touch with
one another and making them even-
tually one municipality, we cannot
operate the cars six days in the week
and keep them altogether idle on the
seventh. In the same way, those
who have built in the outlying por-
tions of Edmonton on the strength
of street car service, will be placed
at a great disadvantage if they can-
not reach other sections on Sunday.
An affirmative answer, when the
vote is taken, does not mean that
the system will necessarily be
worked to its capacity, as on week-
days, but it will leave the superin-
tendent free to run his cars accord-
ing to the traffic warrants. That is
the test of whether the people re-
quire Sunday cars, just as it is the
test of whether they require them
at any time. There is very little to
tempt them to ride simply for the
pleasure of the experience. No one
denies that with a few more
years of growth, it will be impos-
sible to get along without a Sunday
service. It is all a question of the
degree of the need. Why shouldn't
we therefore have a service at
present that is in keeping with
present needs?

Both at the council board and
among citizens generally, the pro-
posal made by Mr. R. Boutin, re-
presenting French capitalists, who
are said to be willing to spend two
million dollars on a radial railway
system out of Edmonton, has been
well received. He wishes to secure
one of the two charters, already in
the possession of the city for this
purpose. The fact that the second
charter is available prevents the
holder of the first from securing an
exclusive privilege. The tentative
understanding is that the promoter
is to pay the sum of \$10,000 for the
charter embracing a territory 80
miles in scope around this city;
\$1,000 of this is to be paid in cash,
and the balance in nine equal pay-
ments; that a rebate of \$1,000 shall
be given the promoter for every 10
miles of road constructed and placed
in actual operation for a suitable
length of time; and farther pro-
vided that at the expiration of three
years, if the promoter so desires, he
can pay to the city the sum of
\$4,000 being the amount in full ow-
ing to the city at that time, provid-
ed.

Continued on page 7

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Music and Drama.

Continued from page 5

that's why "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" has outlasted most of the shows of the season in New York, and paid better than the degenerate shows designed to stimulate the evil thoughts of evil people.

An excellent bill is presented this week at the Empire. The best numbers are undoubtedly Ellwood's sketch artist work and the "shadowgraph." The latter is as novel as it is amusing. Mr. Ellwood's drawing was marvellously well done, though why it should have been accompanied by such a travesty of a playlet is difficult to understand. Le Alvo and the Ardell Brothers gave a first class display of gymnastic and general athletic feats. George Lavender with his songs, dances and monologues was very interesting. Their dancing, in national costume, was decidedly out of the ordinary. Dr. Homer, the hypnotist, made his subjects go through a large number of things which entertained the house immensely. Arthur Graham sang "Eyes of Killarney Blue" and the final offering of the kinetoscope was much enjoyed. The work of the orchestra was particularly notable. They aim to supply the best of up-to-date music and the "Boys and Betty" number was greatly appreciated.

What the Press Agents Say

A TREAT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Jeanne Russell and her talented company of eighteen people will appear at the Opera House tonight and for nine nights running. Miss Jeanne Russell will appear in one of the strongest plays written, a drama derived from one of Ouida's novels "Moths." Miss Russell has appeared in this play once before in our city and in this production she made a decided hit.

The company will appear here stronger than ever and will be without doubt the strongest aggregation of players to be seen in the West. Following this bill Friday night the company will appear in Mr. Edwin Milton Royle's greatest success "The Squaw Man," the most realistic story at the west ever written. The author has drawn a picture absolutely true to life. There are no absurd overdrawn or thrilling climaxes, but an ideal drama of the men of sterling worth and rugged characters, who have bravely faced all reverses, pushed forward into the open, transformed the desert into a Paradise, and made the west what it is today.

Saturday night and the usual Saturday matinee "The American Girl," a comedy drama of some note will be seen; commencing Monday night "Secret Service." These plays will be staged with great respect to details and carefully selected casts.

JASPER'S NOTE BOOK

Continued from page 6

ing that there is at least 50 miles of electric road or roads in actual operation terminating in this city at that time.

It is argued that the promoter is being given easy terms. But what object is there in making them difficult? The city has plenty to do without going into the radial business itself and yet it will reap no inconsiderable advantage through being placed in close touch with the surrounding country.

The first line constructed would probably be that to St. Albert, near which town on the shores of Big Lake a summer resort would be established which should prove a paying proposition.

Referring to a paragraph in this department last week the Strathcona Plaindealer says:

"In noting the proposed erection of a city hall in Strathcona the Saturday News wonders what will be done with it when the Twin Cities unite under one municipal government. Assuming, for the moment that amalgamation is a possibility of the future we would suggest that such a building as is proposed would be exceedingly useful to the united city for departmental offices of one kind and another. A police station would be necessary. There is also an office for the receiving of taxes, rates and licenses for which it would be an imposition for the people south of the river to be required to go to headquarters on the north side to pay their taxes, and water and electric rates."

De Grants' parlors crowded daily. The whole city of Edmonton started and marvelled at the accuracy of their predictions. Consult them before it is too late. Office: 132 Jasper Ave. W.—Adv.

Nicodemus on the Job

By Sewell Ford, Chicago Record Herald

Was I tellin' you about our swell neighbors? Well, that's what I tell you about the Fargos. The Fargos, no one but him with the family tree that roots clear back to the brass warmen' pan days, and her with the bale of coupon bearing bonds that father stowed away after thirty years of buying cheap hogs on the hoof an' sellin' the refined product in bright tin pails and yellow sacks. Not only that, but Mrs. Pemberton has a sister that's a baroness, having picked a title out of the English dictionary, so Fargo ain't got such a whole lot on her when it comes to social rating, either.

Course, we didn't deserve any such luck as havin' folks like that right next door, and when I collected this ranch of mine up at Sunnyside on the Rocks, I didn't take much notice of the place, except to wonder why they had a spite against when they fenced in the front with a seven-foot stone wall. Later on I heard the parties was abroad and might not be back for a year or two.

If it hadn't been for me gettin' some chummy with the Swede gardener, we wouldn't have known a word about their comin' back until we saw lights in the windows. But Nels, he gives it straight to me, just as it comes to him from the housekeeper.

"Den com' back," says he, "from dot Scotland, vere den live by a castle in, visit maken, yes on her sister, dot is a Baron lady, no."

"I don't follow your words, Nels," says I, "but I get the idea. Visiting, eh?"

Nels opened them pale blue eyes of his a little wider, and then lets 'em narrow down slow, which is his way of showing excitement.

"Visit maken, yes, I know," says he, "One winter me and Annie live by my brother's family at Hoboken in. Such times. Even in a castle I would not do it yet again. So den com' back." More or less sketchily his way of tellin' the story of a grand family row; but it covers the ground. And the Fargo Pemberton's would have been tickled, ch, to know how their help was spreadin' the news? Not that we goes hoarse passin' it on; but it gives us a chance to smile when Mrs. Fargo-Pell tells how Mrs. Pemberton says the Scotch air was givin' her such a vulgarly ruddy complexion that they simply had to get away from it.

"How exquisitely refined," says Sadie.

"Why not?" says I. "Didn't father say a land refinery?" "I'll admit that we might have been in better business than knockin' the neighbors; but that little anecdote, and a few other things that gets to us, kind of rubbed us the wrong way."

"Still, when you've got a two-acre plot yourself, and the next house is set in the middle of ten, you don't need to be hittin' elbows, or take care how late you start up the piano. As a matter of fact, there's a tall hemlock hedge between our grounds and theirs, and from down stairs all the view we get of the Pemberton house is a glimpse of the tiled roof. It's only when I'm up to the window shavin' that I sometimes does a little rubberin' across the lawn, and notices a pair of nursemaids aint' a couple of kids up and down the walks."

"Anyway, there'll be compin' for little Sully when he grows up to it," says I.

And I expect it was some thoughts along this line that got Sadie to sayin' how she supposed she ought to go over and call soon. She was right on the point of doing so, too, when the great McCabe-Pemberton feud begun developin'.

Now, I ain't vice president of any Peace Congress, and I've always held that a good lively scrap now and then stirred up the blood and helped along the circulation. And I didn't take any pride in this little private grinch.

So we'll skip all the revolin' details only mentionin' that it was when the Pemberton French bulldog chews an ear and otherwise damages the old white mongrel that Dennis Whaley has trailin' around our place. Dennis sends word over by Nels that if the bulldog ain't tied up, he'll

go gunnin' for him. I don't know what he'll gun with; but I think his bluff.

Well, the bulldog ain't tied up, and Dennis has to drive him away from his pet with a rake handle about twice a day. That strains the entente cordiale some. So does the fact that a bunch of Dennis's bantam chickens strays round into the Pemberton's flower beds. Same old story, you see.

But I guess we might have patched all that up. I had gone so far as to buy chloroform for the mongrel, and him to Dennis that bantam broilers might taste good—when some timber-tongued friend of Sadie's got busy. I never heard exactly what the horrid remark was, but it's something Mrs. Fargo Pemberton is said to have handed out in regards to me. And of course that's the night I takes to ask Sadie if she's been over to leave cards on the near nobody yet.

"No!" she snaps out. "What's more, I don't intend to!" "Tut, tut!" says I. "Somebody's got to make the first break, ain't they? Course, if you think I'd make a better stab at the glad to see yuh game, why I'll go."

"Link!" says Sadie. "I'd like to see you!" and she stands there snappin' her eyes and thinking things, which I takes as a cue to turn on the comic relief.

"Gettin' green eyed again, eh?" says I. "Maybe that's right, too. Got a glimpse of Mrs. Pemberton the other day, and I'll own up that she's some classy—one of these high-steppin' brunettes. Oh she's all right she is."

Then I did get it! That is, Sadie lets me understand that the little lady I admire so much has been tellin' around what a shock it was to her high-toned feelin's to come home and find that a low-brow like me had the nerve to camp down so close.

"There!" says Sadie. "What do you think of that?" "Very distressin', if true," says I; "but it ain't none to keep me awake nights. Well, I expect the best I can do is to pin a red flag on myself when I go out. And maybe it's just as well you didn't call."

"It's too bad about her feelin's," says Sadie, never her chin up. "Anyway, I've never had to appear in police court for striking my maid with a hand mirror."

You see, we'd already begun accumulat' some of the private history of our neighbors, and this was the closest that I had come out of my own mouth. I never knew how much truth there was in it; but after reports went to show that Mrs. Pemberton didn't have what you might call an angelic disposition. It was hinted, too, that one rector Fargos avoided that rector Pemberton because he never knew what mornin' he'd be called on to dodge a coffee cup. For that matter, though, they was both away from home a good deal as you will see by the society columns.

"They say she just lives, for bridge and dancing," says Sadie. "Maybe that accounts for the state of her temper," says I.

Oh, we got off some good hard cracks at them Fargo Pembertons at times! And whenever I'd meet 'em comin' or goin' from trains, I'd stare real sassy at him and he'd glare back at me. Yes, indeed, we had the makings of a perfectly good feud. If we'd been livin' down in the blue grass local option belt now, I suppose we'd had for each other under dark and shot each other in the back like perfect gentes. As it was, we takes it out in makin' remarks to our friends while

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Dennis almost gets apoplexy chasin' the bulldog.

Well, things run along in this charmin' way for a couple of months, without any blood being shed, or even any language being passed over the back fence. And then here the other afternoon, I was wantin' to boss a little tree-plant in stunt I'm havin' done, I makes a three o'clock get away and catches an early train out. Not that I'm needin' you know; but durin' these first short sleeve days I feel like it was part of my job to browse around the grounds and watch the leaves pushing out.

So that's how I happens to be pikin' along past the Pemberton place about four fifteen, with my coat over my arm, and my hat off. And just before I gets to the big entrance gates, what should come toddlin' out but a little, cherry checked, round eyed youngster that must have been of three years old. I looks for the nursemaid to be hot on his trail; but none shows up.

The kid seems to know right where he's headin' for, he makes the trip real prompt, and comes leggin' it down the road, chuckin' to himself like it was a huge joke. I spreads out my arms to head him off, expectin' him to get scared and hotfoot it back. But that ain't his programme at all. The minute he catches sight of me, he lets out a coon' crow, puts on a broad grin reaches up his paddies, and comes straight for me, as if he was makin' a flyin' tackle. If it hadn't been that he still had his toe, he'd made a in good style too, but I'm near enough to save him from a nose bump by scooting down, and the next thing I know he's grabbed me around the neck with his two chubby arms, and is giving me the friendly clutch.

"Hello!" says I, holdin' him up on one shoulder. "Is this a case of runaway?"

"Dakky bby doo!" says he. "Dakky doo!"

"Sure!" says I. "Anyway, I'll take your word for it. But ain't you a little young for goin' excursions on your own hook?"

"Fono bong bong," says he. "Fono gassy."

"That'll be all right too," says I. "I guess it'll save trouble, though, if you and me hunt up some of the baddies. Want to get down and trot trot home again?"

He don't object. He let me slide him down to the ground, and he gives me his fist as confidin' as though we was old chums. While I takes short steps he turns his chubby little face up to me and proceeds to cut horse with the conversation for fair. And say, whatever else it was, it was cheerful. I made a guess that it might be baby French, and as the grown up lingo has always been too much for me, I passed the whole of this talk up without makin' a try to figure it out.

But it was more or less entertainin', at that. It's a mighty long

and lively story, too, with plenty of "bong bong" and "dakky doo" sprinkled through it, and livened up with chuckles and laughs and eye squintin', and other ways that kids has of describin' things. Cute! Say, can you hear anything but "bong bong"? Why, this little snowder wouldn't weigh any more'n thirty pounds; but every ounce of him was alive and cummin' from the short curls on his head to the pink toes with his play sandals, and them big round eyes was just bobbilin' over with fun. All the while he was walkin' in through the gate and up the driveway, he keeps up a steady run of this language of his.

"Yes, yes, sommy," I'd say. "And what happened next?"

Not that he needs any promptin'; but there was pauses when it seemed like it was up to me to do my part. Meantime I'm lookin' for Nels, or one of the maids, to turn him over. But as luck would have it there ain't a soul in sight, and they must keep all for a dozen in help on the place. I squints about through the shrubbery and calls for Nels, and whistles; but there's nothin' doin' in the rescue line.

"That's awkward," thinks I, and keeps on until I gets to the front steps. Then I sees that one of the big double doors is open. "Here, kiddie," says I, "can't you toddle in there and tell 'em you've come back from your trip?"

"He's willin' enough to do it; but he takes it into his head he's got to tow me along, too. Grabbin' me by the forefinger, he starts to climb up the steps, still jabberin' away."

"I know, mister," says I. "You'd like to show 'em what you're captured; but maybe it would be just as well to omit that part. There, there! Leggo now, and heat it in to mommer!"

Not much! The kid, he knows a good thing when he sees it. I've no sooner started to back away, than he's after me. So it was either make a run for it, leavin' him to stray off again, or walk up and push the button.

"All right youngster," says I. "But here, where your friend gets the frosty stare."

I'd rung three times, and nothin' had happened in the butler or maid line, when I hears some one callin' real pettish from the top of the stairs:

"Marie! Jepson! Where are you? Well, who is it? What do you want?"

"Just returnin' the youngster," I sing out. "Found him adrift in the road."

To be continued next week

Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church, will be present at several of the sessions of the Alberta conference, being held in Strathcona this week.



A scene in the second act of "The Squaw Man," the Jeanne Russell Co., Friday night, June 11th.

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524 NAMAYO AVENUE, EDMONTON, ALTA.



In view of what was said on this page two weeks ago regarding the place of baseball in Canada, here follows from the Victoria Times is of decided interest:

"Baseball flourishes in the United States because it seems to be specially adapted to the temperament and the genius of the people of this American continent. It is taking root in Canada because the soil on the northern side of the imaginary line which marks the boundary is not essentially different from the soil on the southern side of the boundary. The professional athletes of Canada and the United States can play baseball every day and therefore amuse their patrons every day during such limited space of time as is in this country can be set aside for amusement. Lacrosse players cannot play the game every day. There must be intervals for rest and recuperation. Cricket has never caught on in this country (more's the pity) for reasons that are not difficult to understand. So we as a nation are committed to baseball. But we do not think there is anything to be alarmed about on that account. Forms of recreation have little to do with forms of government. There is little danger of baseball undermining the Canadian constitution."

Perhaps not; but two nations, which play the same games are sure to be drawn very closely together. An election campaign was conducted not many years ago on whether closer commercial would not lead to closer political relations between Canada and the States. As between trade and sport, we would say that the latter had the stronger influence in causing an approach to union, if not in institutions, at least in sentiment.

I copy the following editorial comment from the Vancouver Saturday Sunset. According to it, the recent lacrosse games in New Westminster had more significance attached to them than most people thought. Long may such victories continue!

"The Minto Cup will stay where it belongs, in the only home of Simon pure amateur lacrosse in Canada. Monday's was a great game, doubtless one of the greatest ever played by the historic New Westminsterers. There was not a quality in lacrosse which was not demanded of the New Westminster team in that game and there was not a demand which they did not satisfy. Their team work was almost perfection. Never did men cling more closely or exasperatingly to their checks than did the New Westminster defense men and never was more brilliant play seen in a home."

"Yes, the Regina aggregation of the all-star mercenaries played a brilliant game but they were outclassed in esprit de corps, in team work, in individual work. They were a keen disappointment and the result of the first quarter when the New Westminsterers dropped five successive balls into their nets must have been demoralizing. The saving clause in their aggregation was the goal keeping. With a less able man than Bun Clark the New Westminster could have scored as often as they pleased."

"I will leave the technical discussion of the game for its proper place in this paper, the sporting page, and will mention it rather in its broader meaning to New Westminster and British Columbia. The first feeling the lover of sport and sport experience is one of exultation that a team of such unquestionable amateur standing as the New Westminster team has retained the cup. Naturally everyone in British Columbia rejoices that a purely British Columbia team can hold its own with so wide a margin against the picked star players of a half dozen of the best lacrosse teams in Canada."

"Regina spared no expense in equipping its team with men and everything money could furnish. What Regina lacked, however, were the men who were fired with the glory of playing and winning for the home town. Few of the Regina players could think of a sweetheart, sister or mother back in Regina exulting in the news of their success or ready to sympathize with them in failure. Some of them could hardly remember the name of the street they lived on so recent is their advent to Regina."

"Different, though, with the New Westminster team. The New Westminster is their home. In the throng were their sisters and sweethearts and friends. They are known by name to about every man, woman and child in the city. The lacrosse team is composed of New Westminster's sons or seasoned citizens."

They are as much a part of the town as the city hall or the bridge or the Fraser River. They have a stake in the city and when they win the glory is theirs and that of the city of their homes."

"Everybody plays lacrosse in New Westminster. If they do not actually handle a stick on the field they support it, talk it, boast it, in a large measure they live for it. In a general way that applies to the whole city."

"New Westminster is not enthusiastic about lacrosse because it is a source of profit but because the people are saturated with a love of the game—they are willing to make sacrifices to maintain and promote it. They do not prostitute it with gambling. It is not a book jobber's game with them. It is the purest form of lacrosse for the sport pure and simple in all Canada."

"Had lacrosse been supported by such votaries of pure sport all over Canada as it is in New Westminster it would indeed be truly the national game and the imported pastime of baseball would never have got a foothold in this country."

"The decisive victory achieved by the New Westminster team should be an eye-opener to the East. They sent against the boys of the Fraser Valley the picked men of the Western League. It was practically all Canada pitted against the boys, many of whom were born, all of whom had lived for many years in the greatest city of twelve thousand population. New Westminster has proven over and over again that beside the rushing rivers and in the shadow of our mighty snow-capped peaks, men can be bred, is being bred, who can hold their own on any field, for it is admitted that men who can play lacrosse possess the qualities which make for success in any field of physical or mental endeavor. And while New Westminster breeds the boys and play the game as it is played by them today the Minto Cup will be in a strong hold of amateur lacrosse that will be well nigh, if not wholly, impregnable."

"I salute the boys of the New Westminster lacrosse team and hope they will for many years remain custodians of the mug that proves their supremacy of the whole world, because they play lacrosse."

F. J. Haskin in the course of a syndicate article presents this picture of the state to which racing has come across the sea:

"It has long been claimed that horse-racing cannot flourish without the bookmaker, and this finds no better proof than in the case of the Saratoga track, which, up to the time of the opening of Belmont park, was the first racecourse in the world. Who does not recall the Saratoga, richest summer resort in America; place where money flowed freer than the waters of its many springs; summer headquarters of both great political parties in New York; and meeting-place of statesmen from every part of the country? Yet the grandeur that was Greece and the glory that was Rome are no more desired than the splendor of Saratoga. King Thoroughbred reigns there no more, and a bill is pending in the New York legislature for the sale of Saratoga property to the state."

"Never in the history of the country did racing give more promise of permanency than in 1907. An army of men greater in numbers than that with which the United States won the Mexican war, found in their means of livelihood. Enough millions were invested in the sport to equip a second rate navy, and enough millions more were annually spent in its upkeep to maintain the navy. Never had such enormous crowds gathered at the tracks; never had there been better horses, better jockeys, better trainers or better tracks. But what seemed to be the signs of even a greater future proved the beginning of the end. The very prosperity of the sport contributed to its undoing, and today horses that were cheered by tens of thousands as they led their field under the wire, are selling for less than ten per cent of their one-time value."

"It was the bookmaker who ruined the game. He played both ends against the middle with too great success. Statisticians have figured out the percentages of the bookmaker, and these figures show that his chances were 60 to 40. In other words, for every dollar that was posted in bets, he made 40 cents. He might lose today and also tomorrow, but the season would show him well ahead of the game. The man who could least afford it was the most frequent loser. He was the 'piker,' the fellow who put up his money on a 'hunch,' or laid it because he had heard a rumor from the inside that this or that horse was going to win a certain race. The poor fellow did not know that the bookmakers start most of these rumors themselves, that the bookmakers laid their odds after some one held a stop watch on the entries at their sunrise try-outs. The public simply constituted itself the guardian of the 'piker' when it banished the bookmaker."

The King's Derby victory with Minors has aroused much enthusiasm on both sides of the water. His keen interest in racing, a sport dear to the heart of Britishers the world over, is a source of his great popularity. Argue as you will to the contrary,

people like a thoroughly human man and this is certainly what his Majesty is. "A good sport" is the description often given of him and it means much. Strange to say, while the King has patronized racing to the extent that he has, he has never evinced any particular interest in that other great pastime of his country, cricket. If he had, those who think that W. G. Grace ought to be knighted might have had their way."

"A Lover of Shrubb" writes: Strathcona, May 28.

Editor Sporting page Saturday News: Dear Sir,—You mention in your last issue that Tom Longboat has shown his superiority over Alfred Shrubb from any distance after 15 miles. I beg to state that according to my information it was not Shrubb that was beaten at 20 miles by Longboat but a substitute Tom Coley. Shrubb raced the Frenchman St. Yves 20 miles and beat him, but injured his heel again while he blustered in his race with Longboat. He cooled his engagement with Longboat and Tom Coley took his place. They ran 20 miles later on, when I hope Shrubb will win.

At time of writing (Wednesday) Edmonton is still at the head of the Western Canadian League, having with the aid of a little fine weather, which forced Medicine Hat to play. He forced the team out of the premier position. Tuesday's victory in Winnipeg when, with McNeil in the box, the Maroons were beaten by 8 to 1, gives an indication of the calibre of the players representing the Alberta capital. Knotty Lee, a player well-known for over a decade to followers of the game in Ontario, has been added to the pitching staff. Lee isn't an old man yet, having broken into professional baseball when a mere boy. He couldn't have been more than sixteen when I saw him pull a game in Western Ontario for a Toronto nine out of the hole in magnificent style eleven years ago. Since then he has had a valuable experience on both sides of the line.

COVER POINT

The Rivals.

From the Catholic Standard and Times.

Dere ces a man dat's from Milan An' wan from Napoli.
An' both ces tryin' all dey can For marry weetha me;
An' I treat dem fair an' square, Because, you see, I don't care Wheech wan eet gon be.

Dees Milanese ces hard to please, He's com' mos' evry night, An' wen dees othra man he sees He jista wanta fight.
But wheech wan stay an' wheech wan go wango
Ees make no odds, because, you know,
I donta care a mite.

Ees funny man, N'apolitan, He laughed an' den he said: "I don't gon' fight because I might be jista keela dead!"
An' how you gon be happy wife Weeth ghost for husban' all your life!

I jista shak' my head, So, steel dees man dat's from Milan, An' Joe from Napoli.
Dey both ces tryin' all dey can For marry weetha me;
An' I donta care—so long He gon kevin live an' strong— Wheech wan eet gon be.
—T. A. Daly.

The Crops.

The cotton crop progresses. The weather favors wheat. And there are indications The corn crop can't be beat; But others quite outstripping. And booming as the rose Within the Senate Chamber The talk crop grows and grows.

We long for weeds to choke it, For we would see it die; For rust to overtake it, Or else the Hessian fly. We yearn to see boll weevils Upon its substance up, And pray for burning weather To parch and dry it up.

McLandburgh Wilson.

There is undoubted interest in the following lyric, included among some poems in a book sent out in the Trail of Love and individually entitled "Continental."

When her arms drift round my neck, An' her head's agin my breast, Seems to me the whole creation Sort o' faints or takes a rest. When she camps upon my knee, An' her cheek's agin my face, Hain't no round-up boss of glory, But what's wishin' for my place. Speakin' private, when she kisses, Is when she catches me with, "Jes' die—an' blamed glad of it— One sweet, temporary death."

Does a hen sit or set?—"Exchange." That is hardly worth worrying over. The important thing is, when a hen catches a cock, to lay?—Warren Ohio Tribune.

"And mamma," sobbed the unhappy wife, "he t'row his slipper across the room and told me to go to the dev-devil!"
"You did right, child, to come straight to me."

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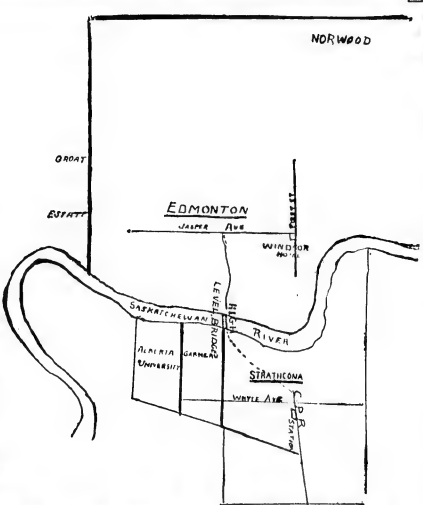
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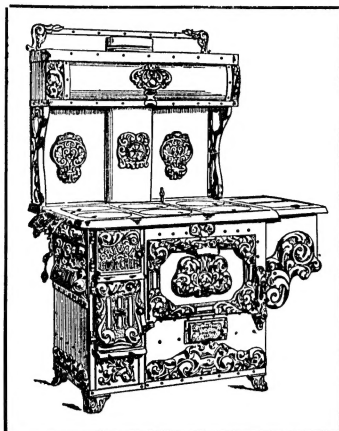


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The Railroad Policy of Alberta

If any corroboration of the railroad policy inaugurated by this province was needed, it can be found in an address recently delivered in Vancouver by Mr. H. A. Stone, president of the Vancouver Board of Trade. In his remarks as detailed by the Saturday Sunset.

"He showed that this province (B.C.) imports \$7,000,000 worth of farm products besides large quantities of manufactured goods, which should be produced in British Columbia. The importation of these goods means a dead loss in the balance of trade against this province. It means a continual drain of gold from British Columbia. Instead of importing \$7,000,000 of farm products should be a large exporter. We have the most productive lands in the world. We have the most delightful and equable climate in North America. British Columbia offers other attractions to the farmer and settler such as few places in the world can command; yet settlement and farm development has proceeded at a snail's pace and the fact was pointed out by Mr. Stone that the facilities and encouragement offered by the government of today in respect to settlement on the land are not one whit better than they were thirty-seven years ago.

"There has been no policy of road building with a view to encouraging settlement. There has been nothing done worth speaking of by the provincial government along these lines."

This is what I have always contended, viz., that settlement follows the railroad and it is not sufficient for the development of a new country to expect the poor homesteaders and the farmers to develop up for the railroads to come. For by the time these arrive the poor settlers are broke.

"Mr. Stone pointed out that the crying need of Vancouver is manufactures, but until the cost of living is reduced in this city we can never expect to develop these on a large scale. The excessive cost of living he attributed to the fact that we were obliged to import such a large proportion of our farm products and with this contention every business man will agree. We are forced to pay the freight on butter from Ontario and New Zealand; on eggs from Ontario and Alberta; on

bacon from Alberta; on flour from the prairies, on beef from the prairies, and even on hay, and of every one of these articles we should produce a surplus. Not only would the development and settlement of the land be the means of supplying us with agricultural products at a reasonable price, but it would open up a large market for local manufacturers."

In regard to the above we in Alberta should soon be in a position to deliver much produce in B.C. at a lower rate and in greater volume, then bring back other wares at a lower figure, making it better for all parties; but at present we, in Alberta, are importing now poultry, eggs, potatoes, pork and other produce that should be grown at home. Our case is very parallel to that of B.C., the cost of living is at present too high to make many factories a paying venture, but with more and more rapid means of communication all over Alberta no doubt there will be a greater incentive to the farmers to grow and produce what we may call the smaller articles; which will be brought to local markets cheaper, thus bringing cheaper to consumers, and yet yielding a fair medium of profit to the growers.

Manufactures need encouraging in every possible way, but, undoubtedly, the lessening of the cost of living, and, especially, the lowering of city and town rents will have to take place before manufacturing will attain to its proper position in the community. As the country settles the need of home manufactures will increase and, no doubt, the price of living will drop in the larger places, but the great factor in bringing this about is the increased transportation. Mr. Stone goes on to show that where transportation admits of it there the business develops.

"In connection with the settlement of lands it might also be urged that the government's railway policy, whatever it may be, will have an important bearing upon this matter. The business interests of Vancouver should make a study of this question. If it is taken up in an earnest and intelligent way I am convinced that the interests of the Similkameen, Nicola, Boundary and Kootenay will be found identical with those of the business interests of Vancouver. These districts constitute one of the richest and best known sections of British Columbia and yet, so far as trade with Vancouver is

concerned, they might as well be in the Middle States, with the exception of the lower Nicola. The Similkameen, Kootenay, Boundary and Kootenay do more trading with Washington cities than they do with Vancouver, simply because they have better transportation facilities to the south of the line than they have to Vancouver, and in some cases the only transportation they have is to the south. It must also be urged, upon the government, that not only is a progressive railway policy consisting of advantageous routes required, but a road building policy and a land settlement policy is of the greatest importance. It should also be impressed upon the government that Vancouver is in a dead earnest in this matter, and that no more procrastination, jockeying or side-stepping will be tolerated. The government must be impressed with the fact that it has got to saw wood from this on; that it must make good, and that it must give immediate evidence of its bona fide intentions along this line."

The business man of Vancouver has his eyes open and as we are rapidly coming, in the contiguous province, to the same way of thinking it augurs well for the future and our coming rapidly together, by means of more rapid and better transportation facilities. The quicker these ideas grow, the faster will interprovincial business increase to the betterment of all. With increased transportation into B.C. will come a larger interchange of commodities that will benefit all of us, for the province that can raise certain wares better, more cheaply, and in greater quantity, will sell these wares to the other and vice versa. The surplus that is exported to far distant countries will bring in cash with which to trade with each other, lay by or invest again and will increase our home wealth.

SPITTAH.

STOPPED HIM JUST IN TIME.

"It is time," said the speaker. "that we had a moral awakening in this town. Let us arise in our might. Let us gird up our loins; let us take off our coats; let us brace our arms; let us—"

"Hold on now," screamed an angular lady, who was seated near the platform; "if this is to be a moral awakening don't you dare to propose to take off another thing."

—Tit-Bits.

Twentieth Century Courtship

(By Frank H. Williams.)

Agnes Smith, flying high above the earth in her trim, speedy little airship, was very angry. What a plague it was to have Harry Prentice follow her so continuously with his offers of marriage! A consummate flit like him, seriously in love with her? She laughed scornfully at the thought. Hadn't she, with her own eyes, seen him making strenuous love to that fascinating little Marlowe girl?

An extra blush in her cheeks as she reviewed her misunderstandings with Harry. Agnes gave the throttle another energetic push forward, and the speed of the birdlike craft was greatly augmented. At this moment the wireless telephone at her side began calling. Agnes put the receiver to her ear.

"This is Harry," it said. "I love you, Agnes. Will you marry me?"

Furiously angry, Agnes shouted back an explosive "No," and replaced the receiver on the hook. Again the bell rang. Then, fully determined on her course, Agnes picked up a hatchet and deliberately smashed the telephone, thus effectually stopping any further communication from earth through that source.

For a time she continued to sail straight ahead, unmolested. Time and again she told herself that she was fully justified in taking the action that she did, and yet Harry's words persisted in rising through her head. His voice sounded so sincere, too. Agnes had traversed several hundred miles in this manner, when suddenly she noticed tetrahedral kites flying up towards her in all directions. This was a physical impossibility, at the level at which she was flying, not to run into one or more of the kites, and consequently a moment later she found the damaged portion of a kite in her cabin, and staring up at her, from one portion, was a letter bearing her name. Instinctively she grabbed the letter and opened it. Inside was this message:

"I've telegraphed to all cities in the general direction in which you are flying to send up kites bearing this message, I love you. Will you marry me? Harry."

For some reason or other Agnes was not so angry at this message as she had been at the first. Nevertheless she flew up to a level to which it was impossible for the kites to rise. Still, instead of sailing straight ahead in the direction she had been going, she turned and made for home. Soon it became dark. The stars peeped now and then from clouds which flew even

higher than she. Agnes felt rather lonely and blue sailing all by herself in this friendless void. She thought less angrily of Harry now, and was apt to remember the explanation he had given her of his conduct—that he had merely been enlisting the Marlowe girl to help him in his courtship of Agnes. Perhaps, after all, that was the truth of the matter. Suddenly the clouds above her became alive with light. A powerful searchlight from earth was playing on the clouds and in the light she read this message:

"I LOVE YOU. WILL YOU MARRY ME?"

Agnes, by the aid of her instruments, ascertained her position. It was directly over the town where Harry lived! Quickly she got the ship's powerful searchlight in play, and cast it on a big building which she knew was directly opposite Harry's boarding house. She reasoned that he would be looking out of his window up towards the light and that he would see her light. On this building was a huge sign and from the letters she slowly and laboriously spelled out the word:

"Y-E-S."

Several times she did this, and then finally she was rewarded. The message on the cloud near her changed. It had become one word now, and that word was "Harry!"

Personal Notes

It is of interest to learn that Rev. H. N. Grant of Force, formerly of Pincher Creek, who has been engaged in the work of endeavoring to settle the coal strike in Southern Alberta, as the third member of the Conciliation Board, is the original of Ralph Connor's "Sky Pilot."

Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman, and Minnie Madern Fiske, the actress, are both expected at the old boys' reunion in Windsor, Ontario, in August. Mrs. Green lived there about thirty years ago, and Mrs. Fiske, nee Minnie Davey, daughter of the late Thomas Davey, was born there.

Two bishops went north from Edmonton this week. Bishop Holmes who succeeds to the see of Athabasca, and Bishop Stringer of the Yukon, who will visit the Mackenzie river missions and cross overland to Fort McPherson to Dawson. This is not Bishop Stringer's first trip down the Mackenzie waterway. For many years he labored there and at Herschel Island, on the Arctic coast. He is now carrying on with

rare energy and devotion the great work entrusted to him when he succeeded Bishop Pompas. Nor is Bishop Holmes a stranger to his work. He is well-known all through the north country and everywhere the news of his appointment to the see has been welcomed.

"Cy" Warrman, who deserves to be remembered otherwise as the author of "Sweet Marie," has been in Edmonton during the week. He is engaged in preparing material for a series of articles on the new transcontinental, which, he states, will reach the city about the middle of July.

A pioneer resident of the Edmonton district, Mr. J. C. Andrews, died very suddenly during the week at his home "City View Farm." Colchester settlement, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Mason came to this part of Alberta seventeen years ago.

Mr. J. P. Downey, M.P.P. and Mr. J. A. McIntosh of Guelph, once newspaper rivals of that city, the one the editor of the Herald and the other of the Mercury, visited Edmonton together this week. Mr. McIntosh is still at the helm and clearing every day the truth from the local apocrypha that it will be a cold day when the Mercury goes down, but politics has drawn Mr. Downey away from newspaper work. That the latter will advance rapidly in the Ontario political field is certain.

Hon. C. W. Cross is representing the Alberta government at the opening of the Seale Exposition, Mr. A. C. Fraser accompanied him on the trip to the coast.

Ex-Mayor Ashdown of Winnipeg is making a business trip through Alberta.

Prof. L. H. Alexander, who is severing his connection with the University of Alberta and returning to New York, was presented with an address in German and a coyote skin rug by the students last week.

The Union Bank has opened a branch at Grassy Lake, to the man-agement of which the popular and efficient accountant at Edmonton, Mr. R. W. Baillie has been promoted.

Rev. Dr. McQueen is attending the Presbyterian General Assembly in Hamilton, Ont.

President Torv of the University of Alberta has been chosen a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Here and There

THE REFORMED.

I just heard that Elder Gray
Gave his money all away!
Became a miser, eldest an' hard
Sence th' big tree in our yard
Wuz a saulin'—never went
Nigh a soul or give a cent!
Heered las' night he gave his wife
All he saved up all his life!

Sounds onreal, but 'tain't no lie—
I just see th' hearse go by!

I just heard that Jimmy Green
Quit his drinkin'—cut it clean!
Been a sot sence Jones's barn
Wuz a woodshed, 'e couldn't 'arn
Half his salt an' starved his wife
All her hopeless married life.
Heered, las' night, he got th' grit
Someway in his soul t' quit!

Sounds onreal, but 'tain't no lie—
I just see th' hearse go by!

I just heard that Liddy Wall
Quit her scoldin', good an' all!
Heered her husband's restin' well
Furst time in a right smart spell!
Liddy allus used t' say
She'd quit scoldin' him some day,
But she never quite could git
Made up in her mind t' quit!

Sounds onreal, but 'tain't no lie—
I just see th' hearse go by!

I just heard that Abner Sykes
Found a place he rilly likes.
Abner moved about until
Nuthin' seemed t' fill th' bill!
Everywhere he went to yet
Wuz too dry or else too wet,
Too much drouth or too much dew,
But his movin' days is through!

Sounds onreal, but 'tain't no lie—
I just see th' hearse go by!

— J. W. Foley.

One author tells us that "To maintain order, have money and excellence in the Toritory immediately under one's own hat, will keep one fair well employed."

"What is literature?" said the person who tries to start arguments. "Literature," answered the man at the typewriter, "is something that is put around advertisements so that they can be more attractively displayed."—Washington Star.

Literature is different to different people, what is literature to some is not to others, the dime novel may be to one but is not to others; which reminds me we need a library in Edmonton. We can't get the real novels, magazines or newspapers all the time, and, though you wouldn't think it, some of us have serious moments when we feel otherwise.

A little girl was asked by a school inspector "What is an average?" Reply: "A thing a hen lays on." "What do you mean by that?" snapped Mr. Inspector. "Why don't it say in the papers, a hen's lays on an average so many eggs a year." Exit inspector.

A correspondent writes: "Do you believe in the suffragist movement?" As the subject is long one it was easier to send her the opinion of another woman given to her lady friends which is culled from the woman's page of a well-known paper and is cheerfully handed on to other aspirants. It is thus:

"Your correspondent is so good an example of suffragist logic that I cannot help calling attention to the fact that science and biology do not support the suffragist assertion that those 'finer sensibilities' which women are to bring to bear on politics would be the rough struggle of practical politics. A thorough course in biology, or even the perusal of some standard work, such as 'The Evolution of Sex' by Thompson and Geddes, might enlighten them. Though the misleading statistics of wage-earning women in Great Britain are of course inapplicable here, and most of our women are mercifully not wage earners, though most of them are workers, the jubilation of the suffragists over every 'economically independent' woman suggests their possible ideal for all women. Have they studied the bee kingdom? The worker bees, forsooth, by their katabolic, overactive life their possibility of motherhood, have driven out the drones from any useful activity, so that they become mere waste, whereas the staghorn queen remains the only mother of the race. Several generations hence we can perhaps judge what will be the racial results of the present reactionary movement of women, but looking at the long line of evolution toward higher specialization and differentiation of function, and as towards the spiritual uplifting of man out of the brute, one must feel that the human race is too valuable to degenerate as some animal groups have done, into the primitive likeness of the sexes.

"I have faith enough in the normalness of most women to feel that the youth of most of our wage-earning women and their short time as wage earners mean a subsequent return to the deeper and higher duties and interests of their sex, and that not only the working men, but all men, may be trusted to improve in the future what they have begun in the past, good industrial legislation for woman as well as men. To take responsibility off the shoulders

of the men is to lower and not stimulate their efficiency.

"We have reached a higher division of labor than our animal neighbors. Let us not go backward, but go on to enrich and lift the race by the further development of each sex of the qualities not duplicated by the other.

When the first katabolic cell found that it could only grow by seeking out its anabolic complement, nature said very plainly that the unit she was going to develop was to be a combination of two completely different beings with complementary and not uniform functions, instead of the original semi-katabolic, semi-anabolic, economically independent suffragist amoeboid.

Margaret Doane Gardiner."

Socrates said "Woman once made equal to man, becomes his superior." Possibly this is why man is so anxious to keep the upper hand. In England it's evidently "What we have we'll hold."

The following is evidence of the danger of using a public telephone as a means of courtship, even if 'tis automatic. It also goes to show that our Edmonton business men are a very courteous and obliging set of men. A certain head of one of the business houses found one morning recently, on reaching his office, a note requesting him to call up a certain number, which for convenience we will call No. 1XV2.

He did so, and, a moment later, heard a voice say "Hello." He enquired, "Is this number 1XV2?" The answer came "Yes." He replied, "This is Mr. X—, I found a note on my desk requesting me to call up your number." A sweet female voice replied, "Oh, say, when are you coming to see me?" "Oh, any time; who is that talking?" "Why, it's me, don't you know me dear?" "I am certainly at sea."

"This is Miss B—, you know me." "I am afraid I haven't that honor," says he. "Oh now none of your fooling, you know who I mean, when are you coming dear?"

"Well, ah, uh, which Mr. X did you wish to speak to?" She replied Mr. Robert X.

Then, replied the courteous gentleman, "I see you are mistaken I am Mr. B. W. X—." Then he felt a sudden jar in the receiver and the connection snapped. What she said then only her end of the phone knows. Had it been a man he would have said what?—It is not a good thing to monkey with a buzz saw. I mean even an automatic phone when a lady wants to make a date with a man. There's no Hello Girl to chin in there, there's a desperate risk of the wrong number. Nowsomebody else knows some thing that lots of other people don't know, but I guess you and two people else know up to recently, and all the other people now will be guessing or trying to guess what it is those other three do know.

He wasn't the right "dear."

The British Government has taken up the matter of sweated industries as part of its extensive programme of social legislation, and an attempt is to be made to establish a rate of minimum wage for the classes of labour in which sweating exists, usually a low and unorganized industry, and applying expressly in the first instance to ready-made and wholesale tailoring, cardboard box making, machine lace and net finishing, and ready-made house making, though other trades may be added by the department regulations. The law will be administered by the Board of Trade, over which presides at present Mr. Winston Churchill, and the method adopted will be the establishment of a wages board consisting of representatives of employers and work people in equal numbers, with official members nominated by the Board of Trade of whom one is chairman. The duty of these wages boards is to establish a minimum wage, and when the decision of the wage board has been reached by the Board of Trade, it is binding upon all employers concerned and enforceable under penalty.

"The Footsteps of the Whites," is the poetical name which the Indians have given to the common plantain which now is found in patches all over the vast United States, says Pearson's Weekly.

This troublesome weed was not, of course, purposely introduced by British colonists; nevertheless it followed them, as it always does wherever they go.

Few things in nature are more strange and interesting than the way in which certain plants, especially those which we usually term weeds, will follow man across oceans and continents. Their seeds travel in all kinds of mysterious ways, and no precaution seems capable of stopping them.

When Australia was discovered it possessed no plant common to the northern hemisphere. To-day it has hundreds, among them a vast number which Australians would pay almost any sum to be rid of.

Wool in such quantities as seriously to interfere with combing and carding operations and wool which is full of these burrs brings a much diminished price.

The thistle, too, has taken possession of vast tracts of grazing land in Australia and New Zealand, while Tasmania has been seized upon by the sweet briar and blackberry, both of which attain dimensions unknown in Britain.

Watercress follows the Briton to all temperate climes. All rivers in New Zealand have been completely choked and turned into swamps by forests of watercress far ranker than any specimens of the plant ever seen in the brooks of this country.

More pushing than their reputation for modesty would seem to admit, the humble dog violet and the Irish shamrock have penetrated to many remote quarters of the globe. Both are found in South Africa, particularly in the high ground of northern Natal.

Stranger than all, the violet is now found wild in Egypt, while the common primrose is beginning to be seen in the same country. In the Argentine the violet seems to have found a congenial soil and climate and is spreading rapidly.

At one time Greenland had many more Danish colonists than at present. Scattered along the shores of her rocky coast is may be found the ruins of many a deserted settlement where the white man found the forces of Arctic nature too terrible to struggle against.

Sir John Hooker during Antarctic explorations, hit upon a tiny islet which, unlike its neighbors, was covered with a coat of glowing green. He landed and found the verdure was caused by one plant only a small flower whose original home was Central Asia, but which had spread in the course of ages across the continent of Europe to the British Isles.

He knew also that fifty years previous to his visit the island had been bleak and bare; so he endeavored to trace the starting point of this charming visitant. He found it on the grave of an English sailor who had been buried there.

It turned out that the grave had been dug with an English spade, to which must have been attached some particles of seed in which were hidden a seed or seeds of this flower, which had flourished so wonderfully under such severe climatic conditions.

J.C.O.

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4. Putting in the tacks—another back-breaking business.

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The Thoroughbred Horse

The Canadian National Bureau of Breeding for the improvement of the breed of horses in Canada, by means of a thoroughbred cross, is becoming quite an institution, organized and built up much on the same lines as has been done in other countries for France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Italy, Egypt, the United States, Mexico, the Argentine, Brazil, Australia and Japan all have bureaus for breeding and look at what that has done for horses.

The idea is that our horses need, as a whole, a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood to improve them and give them quality, that is to say all the ordinary stock outside of the purely draft breeds, which latter of course we are not considering. The influx of draft stallions into Alberta of late make it possible for almost anyone to reach a good draft stallion, most of the breeds being represented in many districts: but may not there be a danger before long, as most of our mares are being bred to draft stallions, of finding ourselves in a few years with a dearth of light horses of class.

Of course some districts are lucky enough to have enterprising individuals that either bring out Hackneys, Standard breeds or Thoroughbreds which are more or less used by the neighbors, but in some parts, we are swinging almost entirely to the draft cross on everything. The Canadian National Bureau of Breeding aims to place in all parts of Canada good, sound thoroughbred stallions for service, the conditions being in short that whosoever receives a horse for use in a district shall give this horse the best of care and attention, and the mares of farmers and ranchers at a fee of \$10 to ensure. The fee goes to the man who cares for the horse and looks after it, the bureau of breeding retaining title in the horse and seeing that each horse is properly looked after, is not raced or unduly worked and is kept solely for the benefit of farmers and others who wish to breed half-bred mares or cold blooded mares in a district to such a horse. These horses are not put out to breed racing stakes for bogus horse race meetings.

We may pass laws to try and suppress racing or betting as the case may be, but it is necessary that we do not go too far in this matter and so legislate that we may aim to destroy the one horse to which we owe so much; for, were it not for the thoroughbred horse, many of the so-called purebreds we have today would never have attained the prominence they now enjoy; and wherever we find pace, stamina, grit, quality, style and action, with good looks, it is safe to say there is thoroughbred blood infused in the strain even if such is denied.

There are certain lines of blood we cannot do without for certain purposes, and which cause us to return to the fountain head, so if we require a horse with style, quality and courage we want a dip of thoroughbred blood, some more, some less. If we want to win the Waterloo Cup in Great Britain with a greyhound, we find there is more than a suspicion of a dip of bull blood in the composition of our winner not very far away. And if we want something that fills the eye for beauty, is best on the table or in a cock pit at a fight there is only one breed that can do the trick, i.e., the game. We could go on indefinitely but these three instances are well known to sporting men, and it is they that have perfected certain lines for certain purposes with indomitable courage and perseverance, be their failings what you will from other standpoints.

The thoroughbred horse is the most necessary of all, especially to us in Alberta, for though in early ranching days many good horses were brought in the move was not continued sufficiently in regular lines and there were not enough thoroughbreds. Now there is too much danger of our swinging to the other extreme or going in too exclusively for draft stock and thus running out of good light horses.

Much is said about the general purpose horse, but where is he to come from we would like to ask unless there is to be some thoroughbred blood in his veins to give him

quality and go; a cross of a draft stallion on a cold blooded mare gives us a work horse, nothing more, a good horse, just the horse in his proper place. But the saddle horse, the military horse, the hunter, the carriage horse and light driving horse, the trotter, the polo pony, etc., etc., all have to be infused with thoroughbred blood, some more, some less, or they fail in their vocation and are not facile princeps in that vocation or calling unless there is a large proportion of the real stuff in their make-up.

The supply of really good light horses is on the down grade, at any rate the supply of good ones is not equal to the demand. For hard bone, tough sinews and staying power it is hard to beat the old range stock of Alberta, and before these are all gone or softened out of all recognition, we should like to see some more thoroughbred blood thrown into them so hope some of these bureau stallions will come to Alberta and be well distributed. Most of our light horses are either very good, i.e., a few bred scientifically by good breeders or else brought in here, but there is not sufficient concentrated effort as to breeding on certain lines for producing a certain class of horse that buyers from outside could come to Alberta to procure and be certain of obtaining in any quantity.

We settle down and become used to what we have around us, so the eye feels satisfied, but when we go away and then return, the plainness of our light stock and many range bands strikes us.

We attend at a sale when the Mounted Police are looking for remounts and what do we see at many country points? Saddle horses certainly but with poor shoulders, very plain heads, a shuffling gait and a total want of breed and quality in most cases. Our range bred stock are mostly ridden at a canter or lope, which is about the only gait they know, and, occasionally, we see a good walker. But the good walker and trotter or the horse that can canter easily, with manners, is a scarce article, for the simple reason that these horses are too carelessly bred with out any definite method. A mare is bred to a Percheron, then to perhaps a light horse, then the progeny, if a filly, is likely as not, again to a grade Percheron or Clyde. So it goes on till we see colts or grown horses with big legs, a big head, lots of hair, huge flat feet and no body. One or two good long trips or a few days on a breaking plow and this sort of horse is a nightmare.

We can gain a fair average idea of the horse of the country by a glance around any one of our larger towns or cities, and they are not what they should be. At the Provincial horse show in Calgary many of the stars in light horses were imported, if of any size or up to weight or good drivers. There were a few exceptions but the home bred light horse division was not anywhere near the heavy division in uniformity or in showing methods of breeding. When some really good home bred were brought out they could win. This is evidently the case in other parts of Canada, a country noted for good horses in years gone by.

In Alberta we have a natural horse country, where good, sound, healthy and high class horses can be raised as well or perhaps better than any place on earth. Thus we welcome such an organized effort, as that of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, as an organized method of doing such a necessary work as it is undertaking.

The association hopes to place 100 thoroughbred horses in Canada by the end of the year and 100 the next year and so on. These horses are donated by prominent breeders for the benefit of the horse in general.

They are of the best blood lines, the best stallions that they are well taken care of and legitimately used. Many of these horses are old favorites, or young favorites, whose owners may not know quite what to do with them, have more than they want, or do not wish to see a good horse go into a bone cart or peddler's wagon, so being sportsmen they would rather see these scions of the best blood well cared for and doing good.

More applications have been filled with the bureau than can be filled, but, as time goes on, no doubt,

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THE LARGEST SHIPMENT EVER MADE BY ANY ONE FIRM IN ALBERTA

now ready in our display rooms for public inspection.

This is our third large shipment of pianos within the last six months.

We are the manufacturers' exclusive agents for the following standard reliable makes: "New Art Bell," Lachner, Goetzmann, Bachman and other standard pianos. Our line consists of the world's best pianos. They are the choice of Canada's best musicians.

We are exceedingly proud in securing every advantage to be gained from the manufacturers through our large volume of business, which enables us to give each and every purchaser the best instrument procurable at a very reasonable figure, with payments moderate and easy.

Our stock represents all that is best in Pianos. Latest improved mechanism. Modern Case Designs, in all the choicest woods, consisting of Figured Mahogany, Fancy Burl Walnut, Handsome Quartered Oak, etc.

When visiting our display rooms note especially the manner in which all instruments are marked, "By the Price Tag," which represents more value for the money expended than it is possible to obtain elsewhere. Bear in mind that we are the only STRICTLY ONE PRICE Piano House in Alberta.

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most applications will be filled and in years to come we shall earn the benefit of the policy many thousands-fold. It is one certain thing that if horses are to progress in Alberta it will be by organized effort, and we cannot long be without a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood, unless we intend to go in for draft horses alone, or, when we go from the farm to market we wish always to go at a walk or very slow trot and give up riding altogether. We have only to look at our German and French coach horses, as well as our standard breeds and others, to see the result of a proper use of thoroughbred blood. The success of the French and German, Austrian and Hungarian policies, more especially, is an indication of what may be done, for if carried out right we could do the same here and breed our own stallions instead of constantly going abroad for them.

The market for good horses we should make for ourselves for as the general average improved buyers would find us out and take all the good ones offered at good prices. The best of its kind will always sell. The government of New Brunswick is giving the National Bureau of Breeding a bonus of \$2,500 for placing five of its stallions in that province for service with cold blooded mares. Premier Hazard of Prince Edward Island was in Montreal recently and examined the bureau stallions and has promised him assistance so that it is likely

some stallions will find their way to P.E.I. The Right Hon. Richard Haldane from the War Office in London has written praising the work and wishing success. Mr. Thos. Stephens has gone to Round Brook, N.J., to bring up to Montreal the great old horse Logan presented to the National Bureau by Mr. Alexander Shields. Thus it will be seen Canada is gaining much valuable material.

SPITAH.

Very Important

The largest lot of beautiful imported singing birds ever assigned to Canada are now for sale at very reasonable prices at Chown's Hardware Store, 20 Jasper Ave., for a limited time only. Come in and hear the beautiful warblers, rollers and trained canary singers.

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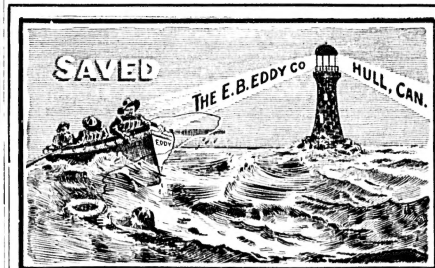
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If you select a gift from our stock you will be sure to
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the bride

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Fine English and American Silver Plate
Sterling Silver Table Pieces and case goods

JOHNSON & HUBBS

Opticians and Jewelers

HOME AND SOCIETY (Continued from page 3)

To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and con-
A Stander-By

Mrs. W. H. Nightingale will not
receive again this season.

The executive committee of the
Edmonton Creche and Children's
Home Association are giving a shirt
waist dance next Friday evening,
June 11th, in the fine new store next
to the Windsor Hotel, which
McDougal and Seedorf are kindly
lending for this occasion. This will
be an early informal affair with
men in flannels and ladies in pretty
summer "high-necks." Dancing
will begin promptly at nine o'clock
and the party will be over at one.
A very jolly time is assured and it
is hoped that everyone of the dance-
ing set will be present. To have a
thoroughly enjoyable evening and
incidentally help along one of the
most charitable enterprises in the
city.

Dr. R. Landry of the Royal Victoria
Hospital staff, Montreal, is the
guest of his brother, Mr. H. L.
Landry.

Many congratulations and good
wishes were extended last week to
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Douglas, Thir-
teenth street, on the birth of a son.

The regular golf luncheon on
Wednesday proved, as usual, most
enjoyable.

Mr. G. W. Swaisland has sold his
splendidly situated residence on
Thirteenth street to Mr. Jean Re-
villon of Revillon Brothers, who has
lately come to Edmonton to make
his home.

Much sympathy will be extended
to Mrs. A. M. Calderon and Mrs. G.
R. Kirkpatrick on the death of
their father, Mr. Newell State of
Ottawa, which occurred on Friday
of last week, following an opera-
tion at the Royal Victoria Hospital
in Montreal. The Ottawa Free
Press says:

"When towards the end of last
week deceased went to Montreal to
enter the hospital he was feeling
particularly well and strong, and it
was because of this fact that he de-
cided to have the operation per-
formed."

"Up to the very day he left Ot-
tawa Mr. Bate regularly played
golf, of which he was an ardent
devotee. In fact, on that afternoon
he excused himself from a game
with Lt. Col. H. A. Bate, his nephew,
owing to his having made up his
mind to go to the metropolis for
treatment. The late Mr. Bate was
born in St. Catharines in 1842 and
came to Ottawa about 50 years ago.
After being manager for Bate and
Co., retail grocers, for some years
he succeeded to the business when
they retired from the retail trade
in 1886. He, himself, retired in
1904. His sudden death will come
as a shock to his fellow citizens and
others who knew him. Since his re-
tirement from business deceased
had travelled extensively and for
several years had spent his sum-
mers on the St. Lawrence."

The sudden death of Miss McKee,
assistant principal of Mackay Ave-
nue school, and sister of Mrs. Wal-
ter Ramsay, has caused the greatest
gloom among all who knew her.
Preparations had been completed
for removing her to her sister's
home from the hospital, where she
had been confined for a month suf-
fering from appendicitis, when a
collapse came, followed by death a
few minutes. Miss McKee was one
of the most efficient members of
the school staff, and much beloved
by a wide circle of friends.

Reggie

BORN.

Connolly—To Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Connolly, 312 McDougall street,
a daughter.

Mason—At St. Stephen's Parsonage,
Colchester, on Tuesday, May
16th, to the Rev. J. and Mrs.
Mason, a son.

Note and Comment

(Continued from page 1)

and the general direction of Mr. R.
E. Young, the apostle of Canada's
fertile northland.

It is pointed out in the introduc-
tion that while the work of develop-
ing the southern portion of the new
western province was yet in its in-
fancy the claim of the resources of
the great northland to national at-
tention began to assert itself. In-
formation of a most valuable char-
acter on the subject of the resources
of northern Canada was obtained by
two select committees of the Sen-
ate which sat during the sessions
of 1887, under the presidency of the
late Honorable Senator Schultz, who
was mainly instrumental in having
the said committees appointed. A
considerable amount of the evidence
given before the two Schultz com-
mittees corresponds with, and is
confirmatory of the evidence given
before the Davis committee in 1907,
but there was also some evidence of
importance along entirely different
lines of research from those fol-
lowed by the Davis committee. In
view of the interest now existing
in the subject of the resources of the
northern portion of Canada, the evi-
dence heard before the Schultz
committees, and the committee re-
ports based thereupon, have in-
creased materially in value, and the
few available copies of the printed
reports of the committees of 1887
and 1888 have been in constant re-
quisition during the past few
months. Under these circumstances
it was thought that a summary of
digest of the reports of these com-
mittees and of all the evidence then
heard bearing upon the question of
the natural resources of northern
Canada, would be useful in the large
number of capitalists, prospectors,
would-be settlers, sportsmen, and
other persons whose attention is at
the moment directed to this subject.
This volume is the result.

In the summer of 1907 Inspector
A. M. Jarvis, C.M.O., was de-
tailed to proceed from Regina to the
Mackenzie district to report on the
existing herds of wood buffalo. He
was accompanied by Mr. E. Thom-
son-Seton, the well-known natural-
ist, and forwarded to his corps head-
quarters an interesting series of re-
ports on his trip. These were pub-
lished with the annual report of the
force for 1907, as an appendix.
June 14, a short distance from
Smith's Landing, on the Slave river,
the party began the ascent to the
upland known as the Salt Mountain.
The inspector writes in his report
at this point: "The country, and in
fact all we have seen here, is as Mr.
Seton pointed out to me, eminently
suited for settlement. The ground
is a rich clay loam. The growth is
chiefly black and white spruce, tan-
amar, aspen, poplar and balsam of
gilead, while birch and willow abound.
The pasture is fine. Plenty of grass,
and among which is a luxuriant growth
of Anemone Pulsatilla (called Crocus
in Manitoba), and Avena. The trees,
plants, vegetation generally, and
animal life, the advancement
of the season, the rainfall, the soil,
and the different climatic conditions,
seemed exactly the same as in cen-
tral Manitoba. The only impor-
tant Manitoba tree not observable
was the oak. The French priest at
Fort Smith assures me that oats,
barley, potatoes and garden truck
are everywhere successfully grown,
and wheat equally so in some farmer
localities. This, it will be remem-
bered, is exactly what was said of
Manitoba thirty years ago. There
seems no reason to doubt that here
is a new and far larger Manitoba
lying ready for settlement, as soon as
it is made accessible by better means
of transport. As we rose to the
gentle ascent of Salt Mountain the
country became diversified, with
open glades and small lakes, recall-
ing the west side of Riding moun-
tain."

De Grant's occult knowledge is
vast and genuine, and the true
seeker after guidance in life will
find their advice invaluable. Private
parlors, 132 Jasper Ave. W.—
Advt.

Edmonton Exhibition

There was a full meeting of the
directors of the Edmonton Exhi-
bition Association on Wednesday even-
ing last in the Board of Trade rooms.
There were present A. B. Campbell
(resident), in the chair, Messrs
Crescadden, Porter, Dowsett, Dr.
Irving, Stewart, Auld, Cooper, In-
win, West, Lubbock, Knowles,
Lyons and the secretary.

The matter of a grand parade to
take place on the first day was
placed in the hands of W. H. Cooper
for report at the next meeting.

Mr. Cooper announced that 350
Indians all decorated in war paint
and feathers, including 100 braves
on horseback, would attend the ex-
hibition this year.

In addition to this unique attrac-
tion Mr. G. H. Webster of the Wel-
ster Theatrical Exchange, Valley
City, Dakota, has forwarded the
outline of a magnificent programme
of special attractions that will be
put on by the theatrical exchange
on the attraction platform. Amongst
the acts there will be the Cow-
boy Quartette, who will present
the same act as they had the honor
of presenting before H.M. the King
at Buckingham Palace, London,
Eng., on December 21st, 1908; the
famous Gladstone Children, singing,
dancing and acrobatic dancing act
—the greatest act of its kind in
America; Short and Edwards, pro-
ducers of sweet music and clean
comedy; the Similettas Trio, Amer-
ica's greatest comedy act (late of
Ringling Bros. Circus). In addi-
tion to these there will be an animal
act, particulars of which will be
announced later, besides four
balloon ascensions and parachute
jumps.

Edmonton people and those at-
tending the exhibition will this year
see by far the strongest and most
unique attractive programme ever
put on by the directors of the Ed-
monton Exhibition. The Scottish
bagpipers will give Scotch dances,
sword dances, Highland Fling, etc.
They will appear in their picturesque
costumes.

The racing programme will be
especially strong. Under the direc-
tion of J. C. C. Bremner there will
be a steeple chase including bush
and water jump. There will also be
a high jump for horses, etc.

Further there will be a grand pa-
rade by the firemen and also by the
Knights of Pythias.

The citizens of Strathcona are
very enthusiastic about the Exhi-
bition and on Strathcona Day will let
all the world know about their pro-
gressive city.

President Campbell, Vice-presi-
dent May and J. H. Morris were
appointed the entertainment
committee and will be in charge of
the opening ceremonies. His Honor
Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea has
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